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WHERE THE ROD IS EVER SPARED.

PRECOCIOUS CHINESE CHILDREN IN THE COUNCILS OF THEIR ELDERS.

"BOYS WILL BE BOYS" THE WORLD OVER!

"FIVE STONES" AND "BAITING THE BOBBY."

(By HERBERT FIELD.)

Passing through a village on the outskirts of Colombo, I was greatly amused at the sight of a tiny "picaninny" in full flight through the main street, pursued by a perspiring native police corporal at whose heels he had dropped a string of exploding crackers. Finding that he was being rapidly overtaken, the youngster gave a despairing squawk, redoubled his efforts, and finally plunged, with a gasp of relief, into the ample lap of his startled "mummy" who was seated in the gutter, outside her tumble-down house, preparing betelnut for sale to coolies.

Angrily, the indignant policeman babbled forth the story of his wrongs, and then convinced that her offspring had done wrong, the mother suddenly bent the picaninny over her knee and gave him a good old-fashioned spanking.

A similar scene was enacted in a side street in Yaumatei a few days ago, but this time it was a plump little yellow body which received chastisement at the hands of a garrulously apologetic Chinese mother. The result of "bobby-baiting"!

Ye Antient Customs.

Thus it would seem that East and West do meet occasionally upon common ground. History does not tell us who first conceived the best method of spanking unruly children. Doubtless some primitive instinct to ridicule authority made "bobby-baiting" a universal "sport" among the very young, but it is certainly worthy of mention that parents the world over should see fit to chastise unruly children by the same methods.

The two cases cited are not the only instances of children being spanked that I have witnessed in the East, although such scenes are certainly rare. But, though I have watched closely, I have not noticed that Chinese children are any more unruly or out-of-hand than the children of Europe, despite the apparent sparing of the rod.

China teems with youngsters who, in the games they play, at any rate, have something in common with children in far-distant parts of the world. Who first drew up the rules of "five-stones," for instance? Old records tell us that it was a favourite game with the children of Ancient Britain before the advent of the Romans; that it was enjoyed by the children of Rome before their nation possessed history; that the Jews learned the game from their Egyptian captors; that the black picaninies of Africa were familiar with the game in the days before the Flood; that it was known in Ancient Babylone; and that "five-stones" was also a famous roadside pastime of the children of ancient Cathay. It is still played the world over.

For Children Must Work.

I cannot agree with those writers who maintain that Chinese parents are, in the main, over-severe with their children. Professor J. Dyer Ball writes that on occasion "parents give way to violent fits of temper in their efforts to bring the child to obedience, when it is beaten with great cruelty, on the head, or anywhere, with sticks of firewood or anything that comes handy and, like a typhoon, these violent outbursts upset everything."

It is fairly safe to say that, as a general rule, Chinese parents are extremely lenient toward their children, and cases of brutality like that outlined by Professor Ball are exceedingly rare and, when they do occur, are only met with among the most ignorant.

Until it is a month old and a feast has been given in its honour, a Chinese baby has no name. After the feast, its head is shaved and it becomes an accepted member of the family. Among the poorer classes, it accompanies its mother to her daily work in the fields or in the stone quarries. When it is weaned, it is strapped to the back of a sister until it can toddle, when it is taught to pull weeds or wield a small hammer at stone-breaking.

The age of five sees it busily at work during the day. Its evenings, however, are free for play and mischief. Later, it adopts a new name and its childhood name, or "milk" name, becomes a second title.

Like Father, Like Son.

Except among the more educated classes, who are becoming increasingly Westernised, the little Chinese boy is the exact prototype of his father. At one time, it was a rare sight to see a Chinese walking in public with members of his family. To-day, he will go marketing with his favourite wife, and one may often encounter him carrying his young offspring or taking one of two of his children out for an evening stroll.

If Father wears a felt hat, his son will wear one, too, often too big for him and giving him a ludicrously wise appearance for his years. Father may wear a long silver-grey robe; so will the small son. If Father wears, in addition, beneath a kind of white "surplice," a pair of black silk trousers, too "baggy" and too narrow and too long and too short, with the bottoms fastened with elastic bands, giving him the appearance of an Oriental cyclist, then his offspring will be similarly attired. If Father wears the striped pyjamas of the foki class, so will his son and heir.

When Father meets an acquaintance, he bows gravely. If it is New Year, Father will murmur, "Kung hei, fat tsai!" The acquaintance will bow and return the greeting, first to Father and then to his son, who will bow quite as gravely and repeat the goodwill just as punctiliously. If the acquaintance should have his children with him, the bestowal of individual greetings is rather a lengthy proceeding. To the Westerner, the gravity of the Chinese children on these occasions makes an irresistible naive appeal.

The Scholars.

The well-to-do classes take a keen interest in the educational welfare of their children. They send them to school at an early age and offer them every inducement to follow up their studies and qualify for university training. It is quite a common thing for such parents to catechise their children after school hours upon their classroom studies, and the long and verbose monthly school reports of the teachers are studied very seriously by the parents.

In passing, I might add that the children of concubines receive the same treatment in all respects as the children of favourite wives. There is no discrimination in this respect.

"They See Dragons!"

In England, imaginative children "see" fairies. In China, youngsters have a penchant for "seeing" dragons. Taking into consideration, therefore, the importance of the "dragon" to the Chinese mind—about which I shall have something to say in a later article—it is small wonder that such children are regarded somewhat in the light of respect by the more ignorant of their elders.

I was privileged quite recently to be present at a meeting of the elders of a small village between Taipo and Fanling, and was much struck by the appearance of two small boys, aged about seven years, who occupied "seats" in the body of the Council. No women were present.

From time to time the head man harangued the gathering and various elders would reply and make observations. Quite as frequently, the small boys would chirp in with remarks to which the elders listened with evident respect. I was afterwards informed that the two boys possessed the power of "seeing" dragons and conversing with them. Therefore, their utterances were inspired and should be treated with respect!

Probably the same explanation could be applied to the sight, often witnessed in the cities, of quite elderly coolies and foki, sitting in shops, listening attentively to what would seem to be the quite irrelevant chatter of small urchins seated at their feet. I have also noticed, and no doubt for the same reason, that small boys have quite a standing in the joss-houses of both men and women.

And so, despite the squalor and dirt incident to village and city life, the children of China are not so unhappy as many writers would have us believe. With the growing emancipation of women in China, the lie will soon be given to the well-known classic:—

"Sons shall be his—on couches lulled to rest.
The little ones, enrobed with sceptres play;
Their infant cries are loud as stern behest;
Their knees the vermeil covers shall display.
As king hereafter one shall be addressed:
The rest, as princes, in our States hold sway.
And daughters, also, to him shall be born.
They shall be placed upon the ground to sleep;
Their playthings, stones; their dress, the simplest worn;
Their part alike from good and ill to keep.
And he'll their parents' hearts to cause to mourn:
To cook the food, and spirit-malt to steep."

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Diary of Coming Events			
To-day (May 30.)			
Tai Hong Steamship Co. (In voluntary liquidation) meeting of creditors' offices of Messrs. Buss & Co., 2.30 p.m.			
R.E. Dinner H.K. Hotel, 7.30 p.m.			
Queen's Theatre: "The Three Passions."			
World Theatre: "Becky."			
Star Theatre: "The Divine Woman."			
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.			
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.			
Friday (May 31.)			
European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Siberia (Glaucus). Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Diomed), 10.30 a.m.			
Christian Fellowship Meeting, Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.			
Property Auction: Nos. 62 to 68, Queen's Road Central, and 19 and 20, Stanley Street, China Auction Rooms, 3 p.m.			
Queen's Theatre: "The Three Passions."			
World Theatre: "A Kiss for Cinderella."			
Saturday (June 1.)			
Star Theatre: "Drums of Love." Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.			
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.			
European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Siberia (Katori Maru). Outward: Europe via Negapatam (Quarrington Court).			
Golf:—Captain's Cup, Fanling, Queen's Theatre: "The Three Passions."			
World Theatre: "A Kiss for Cinderella."			

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AROUND THE SCHOOLS

By "EX-COLLEGIAN."

Empire Day.

Empire Day has been the chief public event for the schools during the past fortnight. It is particularly a school festival and the day when Scouts and Guides come to their own and acknowledgment is made of the time and trouble devoted to scout lore. Out here we do less speechmaking, than at Home, and perhaps that is not wholly due to the heat. There is much to be said for the Hong Kong way. Few speakers have the knack of holding a school audience. Perhaps some of our elders and betters think that talking to a school is easy. They should hear subsequent comments—generous praise for something worth listening to, and a pretty ruthless analysis of stuff that is not.

Most of us remember the patriotic M.P. in Kipling's "Stalky and Co." and the curiously unexpected effects of his bland platitudes!

To revert to Empire Day, what better way of spending it than a launch picnic enjoying the tropical sun and warm transparent water for which English youth yearns and knows only in romance! After all the name Hong Kong is romance to England.

Our Contributors.

Our thanks are due to all who have kindly helped with this column and we ask for their continued support. The brief note on a single sheet of paper, giving a few facts makes genuinely interesting reading to present and past scholars.

Our Weekly Edition in particular goes far afield and readers in all parts of the world feel a personal touch when they read of their old school and the people who are carrying on.

This column will appear next on Thursday, June 13, and communications should reach us not later than Tuesday, June 11, and should be addressed to:

"EX-COLLEGIAN,"
c/o The Editor,
Hong Kong Daily Press.

I have heard nothing but appreciation from those connected with the schools of Hong Kong for this feature which was started in the Daily Press a fortnight ago. I have received from the heads of several institutions a number of suggestions of a most useful nature, and needless to say, I shall always be glad to hear from readers who are interested in this column.

During the past two weeks, I have been provided with a considerable number of news items from our schools and I would ask those schools, which have so far not been mentioned in this column, to be good enough to send in any item they might like to contribute, as this feature is intended for all schools.

June Examinations.

The approach of the month of June means, in most schools, preparation for the half yearly examinations, prior to the summer holidays. It is for this reason that I have not been able to give my readers much news in this issue from the girls' schools, whose pupils are now entirely occupied in the task of "swotting." Girls, I have been told during the week, take their examinations far more seriously than boys and I have been assured that during the weeks preceding the examinations, little news can be expected from girls' schools.

Hong Kong's representative on the Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress, Mr. A. H. Crook, has written to his school of his sojourn in the Dutch East Indies. Some of the details of Mr. Crook's travels can be found under "Queen's College," and should prove interesting not only to schoolboys and their teachers, but to the community generally.

Belillios Public School.

Belillios Public School observed Empire Day and the day preceding it by two cinema entertainments held in the school, by which the funds of the M.C.L. have been materially helped. Grateful thanks are due to the Hong Kong Amusement, Ltd., who gave the performances free of charge, and to all who helped to make the entertainments a success.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Ma who put his yacht at their disposal, the R.P.S. Guides spent a very enjoyable time at one of the boys on Empire Day.

Queen's College.

The boxing tournament held in the College hall was a triumph for the school's physical instructor, Mr. "Kid" Marriot. All the contestants, from fly-weight to heavy-weights, were sportingly fought and in each event the loser was as enthusiastically applauded as the victor—a sign of good discipline and sportsmanship.

The school had four launches at their disposal on Empire Day and a very pleasant time was spent picnicking.

The school has done particularly well in the Student Basketball League and the results of games played by the different schools and institutes in the League will be found below.

Mr. A. H. Crook, the headmaster, has written from Java to say that he is enjoying a tour in Bali prior to the meeting of Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress. Mr. Crook, who is representing Hong Kong, is an official guest of the Dutch Government and in addition to other privileges, travels free on all railways. By this time, the Scientific Congress is probably sitting. In his last letter, the Headmaster mentioned that he would be visiting Krakatan before the Congress opened. Krakatan is scientifically, one of the most interesting places in the world, having been the scene of, perhaps, the biggest volcanic eruption the world has ever known.

St. Stephen's College.

St. Stephen's College has now moved out to Stanley and during the past fortnight a number of "old" boys and supporters of the school have been to Stanley to see the school's new home. I understand they all came away full of admiration. The "house moving" has not quite finished and the official opening will be held later in the year. The students, however, have settled down to work and all connected with the school have resumed their usual routine.

Ying To School.

With a view to stimulating general interest in learning for its own sake, Mr. C. C. Pun, the Principal of Ying To College, Gough Street, has arranged a series of lectures which are being given in the College hall at regular intervals.

Dr. S. Y. Wong, Ph.D., M.Sc., of the University of Hong Kong, gave an address on "The Life of Youth" on Wednesday, April 24.

Mr. K. F. Wong, B.A., lectured on "Translation; its Importance and Methods" on Wednesday, May 8.

Mr. W. S. Chung, B.A., of the Trading Office of the Reconstruction Bureau of Kwangsi, spoke on "A Comparative Study of the Chinese and English Systems of Filing" on Saturday, May 25.

All three lectures were highly instructive, and a number of "old" boys were present on each occasion.

King's College.

The Inter-class Volley Ball Competition is now in full swing. As in past years, a knockout system is being adopted. There are fifteen senior teams and ten juniors. The Senior Competition is confined to boys of class six and upwards while classes eight and seven compete in the junior.

All matches are being played on the school play ground every week day after school. Great enthusiasm has been displayed in all games which are generally fought out in a very sporting spirit.

The College has entered two teams, one senior and one junior, to compete in the Hong Kong Students' Basketball League. Judging by their present form, both teams should have a very successful season.

Tennis is played regularly on the College Tennis Court and finds much favour with the Senior Students.

The College assemblies at 8 a.m. an innovation which has found favour with staff and pupils alike. An Art Club has also been formed by some of the very enthusiastic students. The club meets on one afternoon in the week for either landscape painting (when different parts of Hong Kong and Kowloon are visited), or for craft work.

They are learning at present modelling in clay and casting. Some good work is expected by the end of the year.

St. Joseph's College.

A school concert was to have been given by past pupils of St. Joseph's College a fortnight ago, but owing to the hot weather, it was postponed.

The school is busy at work preparing for the summer examination and no sport items of any kind have featured the school's news.

Not taking part in the inter-school basketball league.

Diocesan Boy's School.

The school played a University XI, last Wednesday but lost by 40 runs. The University team scored 130 runs against the School's 90. The highest score for the School was made by Kyum who hit up 42 runs in capital style. Nomanbhay bowled extremely well and did the hat-trick. Most of the University players were old boys of the Diocesan School.

The School has also ventured upon basketball, a game which it has not hitherto played very much. They met a team from the Mansang College on the School ground and after a hard battle finished with honours even. This was the first match against an outside team, and judging from the keen interest which the players have shown in the game there is no doubt that the School team will soon be able to hold their own against any school rivals in the Colony.

Wah Yan College.

The annual prize distribution took place last Thursday and I was much impressed by the stirring address of the Hon. Dr. S. W. Tao. The school report, as presented by the headmaster, revealed a very encouraging and satisfactory state of affairs.

The announcement which appeared recently in the news columns that Mr. A. J. Mauricio is to be married shortly will be of interest not only to students of Wah Yan College, but also to members of other schools and institutions. Mr. Mauricio is the physical instructor of Wah Yan College and is responsible to a great extent, for the robust health and physical fitness of students of this College. I have watched his methods and am full of admiration for the way he handles a difficult task. Mr. Mauricio is the idol of many Chinese school boys who have nicknamed him "The god of strength."

St. Paul's College.

St. Paul's College have no news to report, excepting that they are participating in the inter-school basketball ball in both senior and junior divisions. Their progress in the league is shown at the end of this article.

Ellis Kadoorie Indian School.

This little school in Sookunpoo, as its name implies, serves the small community of Indians in Hong Kong. Although it is not a big school, it is well to the front in sport and past pupils of this school have always done well in athletics on joining the senior schools to complete their studies.

The school has, I think, the best garden of any school in Hong Kong. Here the boys are given lessons in horticulture and the produce, flowers, vegetables and fruit are a credit to them—the specimens being almost as good as those produced by professional gardeners.

The school has a good range of trees and experiments in coffee, cotton, maize, chillies, etc., have produced good results. The school garden is, in fact, extremely interesting and is worth a visit.

Basket Ball.

The following are the results of the Senior and Junior Student League of the Hong Kong Basketball Association:—

May 6.—Vernacular Middle School beat Y.M.C.A. Hostel.
Queen's College beat St. Paul's College.

May 7.—Tutorial Institute beat Vernacular Middle School.
Ying Wa College A beat Vernacular Middle School.

May 10.—Ying Wa College A beat Vernacular Middle School.
Tutorial Institute beat Queen's College.

May 13.—St. Paul's College beat Vernacular Middle School.
Wanchai School beat Ellis Kadoorie School.

May 14.—Ying Wa College A beat Y.M.C.A. Hostel.
King's College beat St. Paul's College.

May 16.—Queen's College beat Vernacular Middle School.
Wanchai School beat Y.M.C.A. Hostel.

May 17.—Wanchai School beat King's College.
Ying Wa College A beat King's College.

May 20.—Wanchai School beat Vernacular Middle School.
Ying Wa College A beat Ellis Kadoorie School.

May 21.—Ying Wa College A beat King's College.
King's College beat Y.M.C.A. Hostel.

May 23.—Queen's College beat Wanchai School.
Ying Wa College A beat King's College.

May 27.—St. Paul's College beat Y.M.C.A. Hostel.
Tutorial Institute beat Ying Wa College.

May 28.—King's College beat Vernacular Middle School.

May 29.—Ying Wa College beat Y.M.C.A. Hostel.
Mung Sang College beat Ellis Kadoorie School.

May 31.—Mung Sang College beat King's College.
Wanchai School beat Y.M.C.A. Hostel.

May 32.—Ying Wa College beat St. Paul's College.
Wanchai School beat King's College.

BERLIN AS IT WAS.

A RETROSPECT OF
50 YEARS.

A little town which seemed to stand among the spiky fir trees of a fairy tale still rises to many minds when men speak of Berlin. On a winter morning, 50 years ago, children used to be taken for a special treat to a place far out in the woods to see the "King's collection of wild beasts." In those days (says a writer in the *Times*) the word "Kaiser" still sounded a little strange and was generally associated with a magnificent being in Vienna. One drove between the scattered houses and kitchen gardens of the Kurfürstendamm (to-day a babel of cars, shops, and cafés) uninterrupted save by the shout of a coachman warning the leisurely geese which would not keep off the way. Little urchins in woolly caps or coloured and peaked forage caps with red muffs, and an occasional St. Bernard dog sauntered along what to-day is the very centre of the new Berlin.

Baroness "X."

The Baroness "X," an iron-grey upright lady of the old school, would tell her nursery-maid, a Wendish peasant-girl, who wore the stiff white headress and red and black bodice of her people (most of the servant-maids seemed to be Wendish and most of them spoke incomprehensible German), how much freer one felt since the City Walls had been taken down about 15 years before!

A few weeks ago, as I passed the lines of plate-glass windows of shipping offices, wireless showrooms, and cinematograph theatres, jostled by the stream of people along the pavements of the Kurfürstendamm, those kitchen gardens, Wendish girls, and St. Bernard dogs seemed to belong to another world. Yet surely of those who passed me one in ten must still remember them!

The Baroness was a personage in her way, and at tea-time the overawed child used to wander through a veritable wood of jack-boots and spurs trying to touch the sword-hilts of her guests.

The "row" (part of it still survives, but I saw no horse there this Christmas) ran past her house, and officers of the garrison riding, by would tether their horses to the tree trunks and come in, all booted and spurred as they were, to drink a casual stirrup cup at afternoon tea, a meal recently introduced into Prussian society from England by the Empress Frederick. One stipulation she always insisted on—they must scrape the snow off their jackboots. As she was very particular with her household in this respect, they did not see why others should escape more lightly; and one day when a big, broad-shouldered man, in a blue uniform frockcoat with yellow lapels, stood in the hall and tried to come in, the Wendish girl told him that he must go out and scrape the snow off his boots. She was embarrassed at the general amusement, but he obeyed very very submissively, though the world has since learned that submission was not his strong point. The poor girl was out of her wit when her mistress lectured her with uplifted forefinger and said she must not worry Prince Bismarck with such silly questions.

The Original Berlin.

In the middle of the Spree, north by east of what is now the Museum Island, there still arose the irregular fretwork of gables known as Old Kolln, the original Berlin, nestled in the shadow of the ancient castle of the Electors of Brandenburg. It has vanished completely now with all its world of winding alleyways covered by the projecting eaves of its long low houses. Vanished, too, is that many coloured scene that used to play all day there. The barges from the Spreewald, laden with vegetables and holly sprinkled with snow, the country girls, wide-eyed and flaxen, pigtailed, with their baskets over one arm while with the other they held hands rather frightfully at the big foreign city, belonging also to a forgotten past. So, too, the Jewish bagmen in shuffling gait and wide-brimmed hat, the chimney-sweep in his top hat with his formidable array of brushes and ladders, the seller of ginger-bread figures, and the carpenter in the old-fashioned livery of his guild, black velvet jacket, mother of pearl buttons, and flapping trousers.

The Jewish bagmen, a vast number of whom plied their trade in old Berlin, had a regular "ordinary" at a long table in the Hôtel de Saxe, just east of the Spree, whose windows looked across to the Royal Palace. It was a very hurried and silent meal; hardly anyone spoke save to ask for the dishes to be passed over to him, and all heads were bent low over the table. The casual visitor could not escape the impression that these people were rather cowed and frightened, like naughty children; and now their sons are driving in smooth limousines along the Linden in the free German Republic, the effect seems almost medieval.

I have no doubt that Berlin would to-day seem very provincial and rather dull. Women were plain and wore plain frocks and their place was definitely in the home.

(Continued on next column.)

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WEEK-END MOTORING.

HEAD MISTRESS'S HINT TO
FATHERS.

Miss Edwards, head mistress of the Fairfield High School, referred at the annual speech day at Droylsden to the subject of week-end motoring.

"May I point out to the fathers," she said, "that we find there are more bilious attacks and more signs of fatigue among the girls, especially in the motoring season, on Monday than on any other day of the week? Of course, it seems to me that the week-end motor ride may be either beneficial or otherwise, according to the pace and distance. We do find, however, that the effect on the girls of very long rides is both fatiguing and demoralising."

At night the now garish Friedrichstrasse stretched clear before the solitary wayfarer, and only the bugles and drums beating Zapfenstreich from the castle broke the silence of those clear frosty nights which are all that to-day bring back the atmosphere of old Berlin, when the Victory Alley was devoid of statues and the "Square of the Republic" was "King's" (not Kaiser's) "Square."

There were only two first-class hotels, the Central and the Kaiserhof—the latter still retains in the aristocratic quiet of the Wilhelmstrasse something of its old atmosphere. I might perhaps add the Royal, which stood in the Tiergarten and was frequented by the Corps Diplomatique. A new "French" hotel was just opened, called Hôtel de Rome, and it had a "naughty" reputation, though I doubt if it would have shocked the Berliners of 1879.

There are few cars about the old Berlin; no doubt it was arrogant and militarist. Indeed no one now ventures to doubt that the present, highly efficient, ultra-modern and mightily materialist Republican capital is altogether an advance on the sleepy and picturesque old town that Germans of to-day seem so desperately anxious to forget. But it certainly focused upon itself a society as remote as that Mark Twain knew along the Mississippi.

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IN THE SOUTH SEAS

SUNDAY AT THE QUEEN'S

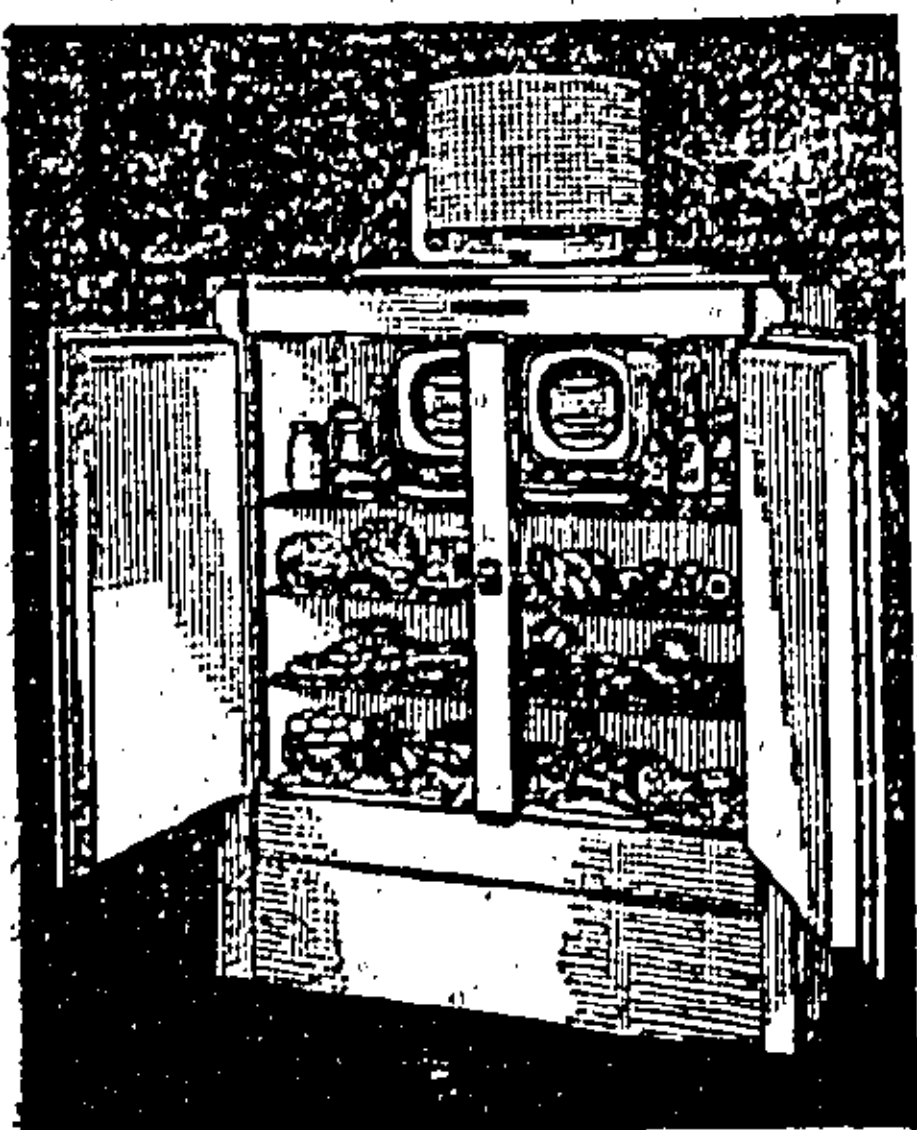
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[A.P.E. 8]

BEATEN CHAMPION IN TEARS.

The world's fly-weight title changed hands again after one of the poorest contests ever witnessed in Paris. Frankie Genaro, the challenger and previous champion, won back his crown on a foul in the fifth round from the clever French boxer Emil ("Spider") Pladner, the holder, who was led weeping bitterly from the ring. The French boxer began the fight in an obviously nervous state, and seemed scarcely able to follow the rapid movements of his opponent. This phase lasted only a minute, and in the second half of the opening round he recovered. Genaro, who had been warned almost at the opening of the fight for butting, finished up with a hard left to the head which shook Pladner badly. The champion, however, returned the compliment at the opening of the second round with a hard punch to the jaw, and after some furious in-fighting drove his man to the ropes. The fifth round was a miserable anti-climax. Pladner was again on top, and after forcing Genaro to the ropes, delivered a straight right to the body. Genaro, however, who was crouching, suddenly jumped up, and the blow seemed to land lower than was intended. Genaro went down, twisting with pain while the referee counted him out.

DUTCH CHAMPION BEATEN.

Gerard Leene, the champion cyclist of Holland, paid a visit to the Kierne Hill track recently on the occasion of an open sprint meeting promoted by the Polytechnic Cycling Club. Leene opposed W. J. Bailey, the celebrated English rider, who has won the world's championship four times, in a professional match, in races at three distances. Bailey won all three races—the 550 yards contest, after a crawling start, by half a length, in 1min. 43.2-seconds; the one-lap race (503 yards) by three-quarters of a length, in 43.4-seconds; and the 550 metres in 37.1-seconds, as against Leene's 38.2-seconds. F. H. Wild (Derby Racing C.C.), obtained another national amateur record, beating the 53.1-seconds for the standing start half-mile, tandem paced. Wild's time was 53.3-seconds. S. T. Cozens (Manchester Wheelers) won the 1,000 metres sprint for the Dunlop Cup, beating F. H. Humberfield (Polytechnic C.C.) by a length in 1min. 54.4-seconds, and in an amateur match Cozens defeated Leon Cordery (Polytechnic C.C.) by two races to one. The four-cornered team pursuit race and the point-to-point race for tandems were won by Norwood Paragon C.C.

C.U.B.C. PRESIDENCY.

Among rowing men there has been much speculation as to who would be the new Cambridge president, but it has been settled by the selection of M. H. Warriner, who, like his predecessor, Richard Beesly, as a First Trinity man and rowed in the winning Olympic Light Four. There is no rule regarding the election of officers of the different clubs at Cambridge, but what they all aim at is for a man to be secretary for one year and president (or captain) the following year, the fourth year of residence being regarded as the ideal for the higher office. There is, however, a very definite unwritten rule that no secretary shall pass up to the higher office if he did not take part in the inter-Varsity contest, except, of course, in the case of illness. By a strange coincidence, for the last two years, the Cambridge Boat Secretaries have temporarily lost their form (which is possibly another way of saying they have not fitted in with the particular crew selected), and thus men have had to be selected as president with no previous executive experience. Two years ago R. J. Elles was secretary, but failed to retain his seat in the boat and was not promoted, but this season he not only regained the confidence of the authorities (the coaches) but actually deprived N. M. Aldous, the new secretary, of his seat. Aldous will be in residence again next year and the C.U.B.C. have shown their confidence in him by re-electing him to the secretaryship.

"POKER GOLF."

War against Sunday golf, which has been waged by a section of the Birmingham City Council since the council by a small majority sanctioned Sunday play, has been stimulated by the discovery that gambling, in the form of "poker" golf, is extensively pursued on the four municipal courses, by the players who crowd them every Sunday. "Poker" golf follows the lines of the card game. The player with the honour starts the pool with, say, a shilling. Each player following has the opportunity to increase the stake after each stroke. If a player gets into difficulties he cuts his losses by declining to cover the last "raise." The stakes go, of course, to the winner of the hole, and a new pool is made at each tee. It is claimed that a man may lose the game and yet be in pocket at the end of the round. Opponents of Sunday golf have seized the opportunity to press again for its prohibition on the municipal courses, and are hopeful that the alleged prevalence of gambling may induce the city council to abrogate its earlier decision.

FAMILY TRADITION IN CRICKET.

Harrow School started its summer term, recently the cricket, term for this is the absorbing topic of the moment. J. P. H. Bent (Newlands) is head of the school, but great interest centres in D. A. M. Rome (The Grove), son of Colonel C. S. Rome, an Old Harrovian, who will captain the cricket eleven, as his father did before him. Among the eleven will be A. R. Ramsay and R. H. Bull, also sons of Old Harrovians who distinguished themselves in the cricket field. Another popular figure is C. G. Ford, son of the late headmaster, Dr. Lionel Ford, now Dean of York. Among the heads of houses are A. R. Ramsay (Headmaster), A. S. R. Williamson (Rendall), D. A. M. Rome (The Grove), P. N. Gilliat (The Park), H. N. Saunders (The Knoll), A. Cosmo Hamilton (Bradby's), W. R. Tyler (Moreton), A. G. Peel (Drurie's), and A. H. O'Connor (West Acre).

DIET TRACK RACING.

The Auto-Cycle Union announces that it is prepared to organize a National Championship of Motor Cycle Track Racing, as it is convinced that such a competition will be in the best interests of the sport. Any of the Union's licensed tracks may nominate their local champion for this contest, and the method of selection by each track of its representative is left for each track to decide. Provided at least 16 tracks enter for the championship before July 1, the draw for the first round will take place during the first week in July, and the competition will be so organized that the final round of the championship will be held before the end of September. The championship will be governed by Art. No. 18 of the Union's track regulations and certain supplementary regulations which will be issued shortly.

SHAREHOLDERS AND THE SCOTTISH ELEMENT.

Some dissatisfaction has been caused by the form shown by the Reading Football Club during the past few seasons, and about sixty shareholders are requisitioning the directors to call an extraordinary general meeting. At this meeting the directors will be asked what steps they have taken to improve the status of the club, who have been hovering near the relegation zone ever since they gained promotion. Among the suggestions the shareholders have agreed to put forward are that there should be less of the Scottish element among the players in future; that the club revert to the old system of employing a secretary-manager instead of both secretary and manager, and that players' benefits shall in future be paid out of the general funds of the club.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

YOUR HOME AND MINE.



HOW TO SERVE APRICOTS.

For those of us who like a sweet sour taste, the slight tartness of their flavour gives to apricots a distinct advantage over other dried fruits; and canned, they vie with peaches for our preference.

It is no trouble to stew the dried fruit, and the housewife will find that if she prepares a double quantity, she can have dessert for two days, serving it the first day as a compote, and using the remainder later in making tarts or rolls with hard sauce, or in other ways which I shall take up.

Apricots with creamy rice in milk is an attractive as well as nutritious dessert. Cook the rice in milk instead of water; drain, and let cold water run through for a second. Or for a change, cook the rice in the apricot water. Then pack in a large mold, previously lined with waxed paper, or dipped in cold water, and let stand for two hours or more. Soak the apricots overnight in cold water. Cook the juice from the apricots—sweetened with sugar or honey for fifteen or twenty minutes, and add the apricots. Soak until soft. Unmold the rice on a large platter and surround with the apricots, pouring the syrup over the whole. Garnish with whipped cream.

Apricot whip calls for one-half pound of dried apricots, soaked, cooked and sweetened. Drain the apricots, and if there is not a pint of the juice, add sufficient water to make one pint. Heat to the boiling point, and dissolve in it one package of orange-flavoured gelatin. Let become cold. When slightly thickened, beat with a rotary egg

beater until it is of the consistency of whipped cream. Put the apricots through a colander and fold into the gelatin. Turn into a mold and chill until firm. Serve with custard or cream.

To make a charlotte russe, instead of beating with an egg beater, fold in one cup of cream, stiffly beaten, and turn into a mold which

Menu
DINNER
Bread Pork Chops
Apple Sauce Mashed Potatoes
Green Pepper Salad
Apricot Rolls
Coffee

Oyster Bisque
Cold Sliced Tongue
Casserole of Vegetables
Hot Rolls
Apricots and Rice
Coffee

has been lined with lady fingers. Serve with whipped cream. If you wish to utilize any egg whites on hand, instead of the cream, fold in the whites of three eggs, stiffly beaten.

Marshmallows and coconut with stewed apricots are a pleasing combination, and can be very quickly prepared. While the apricots are still warm, fold in the marshmallows. When cold, put in stemmed glasses, and sprinkle with coconut.

Apricot tarts are very good also, particularly when served warm with sauce. Rather unique, but delicious, is vanilla ice cream, served with warm apricot sauce.

HEALTH TALKS.

ARE YOU PLUMP OR OVERWEIGHT?

The food that is eaten must be used in some way. When more is eaten than is required, the body stores it up for future use. This storage produces fat and the person becomes overweight.

Outside of a few obese persons who have some disturbance of the glands of internal secretion, fat persons are eating more than their systems can take care of.

There are many preparations of tablets and bath soaps on the market that are sold to persons who want to reduce their weight without much effort on their part. Dr. Le Fevre warns against their use. "The only safe way is to reduce under the supervision of a competent physician. But, before you start reducing, be sure that you have differentiated between plumpness and overweight."

"Life insurance companies have long considered the 'overweight' problem. As a result of their study of many thousands of policy holders, they have placed all overweight persons in the poor risk class. They have found that these persons rarely live out their 'expectancy.'"

"For a moment let us liken the human body to an automobile engine. You have undoubtedly had the experience that your motor chokes up when given too rich a mixture of gas. You can try it on your car any time by pulling out the choke."

"The same thing is true with the human body. Each body is built to handle a certain food consumption. When the intake, over and above the required amount, is increased, the system is 'choked.' The organs it forces that utilize the food are overtaxed and are apt to become worn out."

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ALICE TERRY
IVAN PETROVITCH
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IN
BECKY
With
OWEN MOORE

AT THE **WORLD** FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.20.

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GREATER EVEN THAN "FLESH AND THE DEVIL."

GRETA GARBO
IN
THE DIVINE WOMAN
with LARS HANSON

AT THE **STAR** FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 5.30 & 9.20.

CARE OF EBONY.

Owners of ebony dressing-table appointments are sometimes concerned to know how to keep the wood in a good condition without sacrificing the soft, dull surface.

The safest cleansing agent is vaseline. A very little should be smeared all over the article, left on for a few minutes before being carefully wiped off, and the article polished with a silk handkerchief.

When washing ebony brushes smear the backs all over with vaseline, and right to the edge of the bristles, leaving it on until the washing is finished, so that no water can possibly come in contact with the wood.

"This wearing out of parts is common to both the human and gasoline machines, but, unlike the gas engine, the human engine has no spare parts. Once a part is destroyed, it cannot be replaced."

"Also, when people overeat of sweets, starches, and other carbohydrate foods, the pancreas is overtaxed, while too much meat and other protein food overtaxes the kidneys and then the body is subject to diseases of these organs, such as diabetes, high blood pressure and



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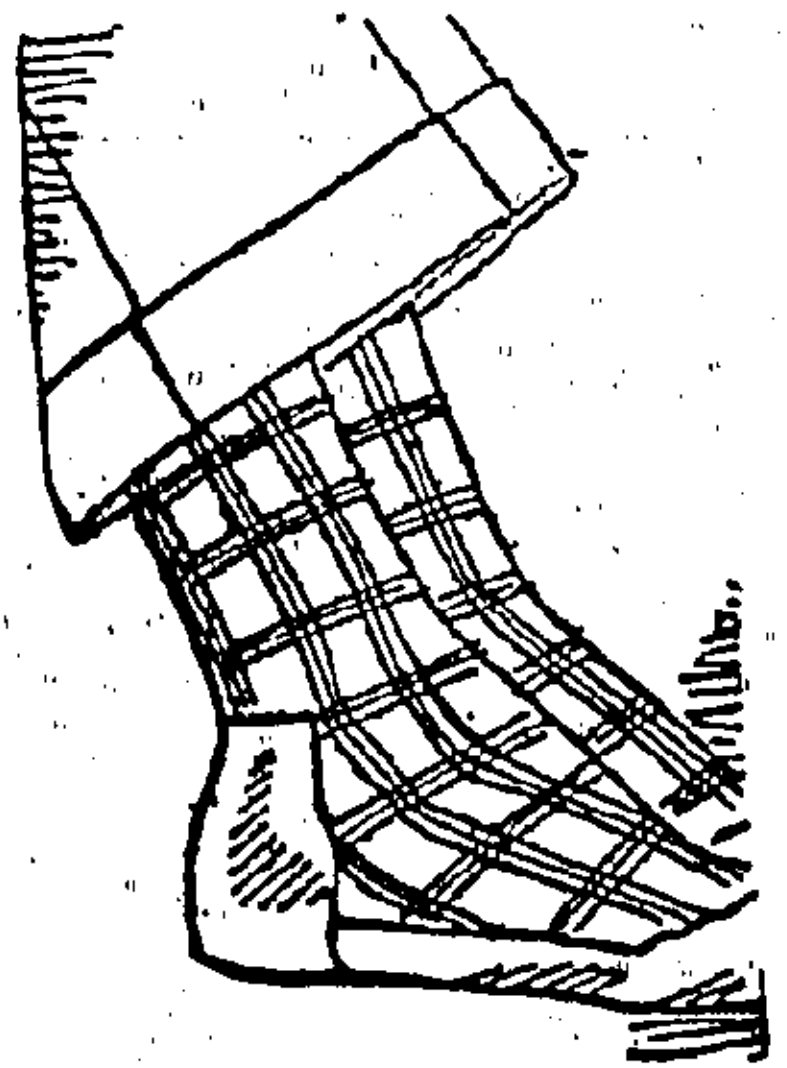
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CHINESE OPINION ON THE WATER PROBLEM.

DEMAND FOR RE-OPENING OF WELLS.

SUPPLIES SUGGESTED FROM TANKERS AND NULLAHS.

DR. KOTEWALL EXPLAINS GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS.

At the Tung Wah Hospital yesterday a meeting of all the Kaitongs was held under the auspices of the Directors of the Tung Wah Hospital and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to discuss ways and means of meeting the present water shortage.

Mr. M. K. Lo, Chairman of the Directors of the Hospital presided and was supported by Mr. Li Yick Mui. There was a large and representative gathering present including two of the Chinese members of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., and the Hon. Dr. S. W. Tso, O.B.E.

Local Firms Canvassed.

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Lo said that the water problem was extremely acute and the meeting had been called that public opinion might be sounded and that suggestions for relief might be considered.

Mr. Lo announced that a delegation consisting of himself and three members of the Hospital's Committee had been round to the various firms of the Colony to see what assistance could be got in case of need. The Kowloon Wharf Company had indicated their readiness to place their tugs at the disposal of the public for the conveyance of water to the Colony.

A suggestion had been made to the delegation by Mr. Manners, of the Wharf Company, that the Naval Authorities be approached for a loan of their oil tankers. These tankers held 1,000 tons of water and they were particularly suitable as they were speedy, and, if properly equipped with pumps, filters, etc., could take in and discharging water very rapidly.

Mr. Lo suggested that the Government tug Kausing could be used to tow water lighters. The Kausing had no pump, but this could be met by employing the fire float which was equipped with a very powerful pump.

During their investigations the delegation found that for \$100 a day a boat with a capacity of 170 tons of water could be chartered. The vessel, however, had no licence to leave the Harbour limits but he had no doubt that this matter of the licence could be solved. Mr. Lo said that he understood that Dr. Kotewall had taken up the question of immediate relief with the Government and he (Mr. Lo) hoped that the assembly would not be slow in coming forward with practical ideas to meet the situation.

Mr. Li Yick Mui, Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, said that many letters had been received from the public asking for the Chamber's intervention with regard to the present water restrictions. He did not wish to say much, but as head of the Chamber he would be glad to hear any idea which those at the meeting might bring forward.

Private Enterprise.

Mr. Wong Kwong Tin said that he understood private enterprise was fetching water to the Colony already, but only on a small scale. Two junks, each of 200 tons capacity reached Hong Kong yesterday with about 22,000 gallons of water. This was sold at four cents per two buckets. The enterprise was not out to make money and the water was actually sold at a loss. The syndicate behind the enterprise were not going to stop because they were losing money over it, as he understood that it consisted of big commercial men and not junk people.

The speaker went on to say that he thought an appreciable quantity would reach Hong Kong, if all boats from ports where fresh water was plentiful, could fill their ballast tanks. If the water could not be used for drinking purposes, it could at least be used for washing.

The Wells.

Mr. Chau Yue Teng said that many years ago Hong Kong depended a great deal on wells. An application should be made to the Government for old wells to be reopened. He also suggested that if the water in the well was undrinkable, it could be used for washing. In Macao, Mr. Chau pointed out, a good number of people still lived on well water and they did not seem to be any the worse for it.

At this stage Mr. Wong Kwong Tin explained that the question of granting permission to open wells was in the hands of the Sanitary Board and he would bring it up at the next meeting of the Board. The Chairman said that as the matter of opening the wells lay with the Board the Government should be approached with a view to impressing on the Board that conditions for granting well opening permits should be modified. He hoped the Chinese representatives on the Council would take this matter up at once with the Government.

The next speaker said that his experience had been that if he sent his servant out at 4.30 a.m. he generally got a bucket of water by 9 a.m. He said that in Hong Kong one was "three or four hours distant" from the water and that one could not be sure of getting it.

The speaker added that if the water was not drinkable it could be used for washing and bathing which was absolutely necessary in the hot weather.

As regards drinking this water, the speaker remarked that "All China drank river water and seemed to thrive on it." If the Government would not take such a step, he suggested that the Tung Wah Hospital should take it upon themselves and do this as a grand act of charity. There were many boats lying idle in Hong Kong waiting for better times. Could not these boats be chartered for conveying water to Hong Kong?

The Government's Duty.

Mr. Ho Ju that that he felt that it was up to the Government to provide the community with sufficient water and that if emergency steps had to be taken, it was for the Government to arrange them. If the Government refused to take such a step, what could private enterprise do? The matter was plainly one for the Government to handle and to handle at once.

Another speaker suggested that ever since the restrictions started nullah water had been used by many people and as the restrictions were gradually tightened, so the nullah water was more and more in demand and to-day hundreds went to the nullahs for water. The Government should be asked to dam the big nullahs so as to get water for washing. Taps could easily be attached to the dams.

Sufferings of the Working Class.

A representative of the Tung Wah Labour Union said that the members of the union were undergoing great hardships. "Our wives and children have to spend the greater part of the day waiting for water and we are seriously handicapped."

One person pointed out, at this stage, that if the Government decided to dig wells they would have to engage an expert who could sense, more or less, where good water could be found.

Mr. Ho Kwong, said that he thought the first thing the Kaitong Meeting should do was to ask the Government to remove the very stringent restrictions of the moment.

Continuing, Mr. Ho said that he understood that many of the poorer class had to choose between earning a day's living or getting a day's water.

As regard private enterprise, Mr. Ho thought that although it might begin on a charity basis, it ran the risk of being commercialised later on.

A representative of the Vegetable Hawkers' Guild said that the present suffering amongst members of their guild was appalling. If further restrictions were introduced he could not say what would be the effect. He suggested that some of the lighters which were lying idle should be employed in carrying water. Further restriction was to be avoided at any cost.

The speaker also pointed out that a number of amahs were losing their employment through not being able to get water in time for their masters for the morning meal before going to work. The present situation was grave and if steps were not immediately taken, the plight of the class of people whom the speaker represented would be extremely unenviable.

Gangs at Hydrants.

An interesting protest against police methods was made at this juncture, one of those present stating that while police supervision was desirable to see that everyone got a fair chance at the fountains he found no justification for the police breaking the buckets of those who brought more than what was considered a fair number of receptacles for one person.

The speaker said that he thought four buckets for each carrier sounded quite fair. If people brought more they should be dealt with peacefully. The restaurants at West Point and some other big firms sent about ten junks each, each of whom drew four buckets from the ordinary people had to wait until these firms finished drawing forty buckets each before they could get near. Steps should be taken to prevent this. Amahs and servants had to wait until the junks were armed with poles.

Another speaker said that professional carriers sold their water to high bidders and he hoped the police would see that no one got too many buckets at the fountains.

This raised an immediate retort, a speaker asking if it was suggested that every one living in a Chinese house should have to send a member of the household to draw water. Was it not quite legitimate to employ a carrier?

Another person suggested that a Committee be formed to see to the immediate conveyance of more water to Hong Kong, the method and mode of conveyance and distribution be left entirely to such committee.

DR. R. H. KOTEWALL.

Government Preparing More Tanks.

The Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall addressing the meeting said:—"We have heard what the representative of the Fruits and Vegetable Guilds said about the hardship suffered by the poorer classes from the shortage. Because of this the Directors of the Tung Wah Hospital and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and various other leading Chinese have, during the last few days seen the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and the Head of the Sanitary Department as well as Dr. Tso and myself with a view to finding means to remedy the present grave situation."

Dr. Kotewall then proceeded to summarise the various proposals suggested and discussed with the Government. They were as follows: (1.)—The installation of more tanks along the Praya, the Island and the opening of such tanks from 6 a.m. and 10 p.m.

Dr. Kotewall said that happily the Government had, of its own accord, granted the desired hours and had decided to put up three tanks at Wanchai where there are at present no such facilities. One tank was to be installed at Kennedy Town and one additional one in the Central district. In case of need more tanks would be put up. A suggestion had been made to the effect that in view of the street fountains being turned on only for seven hours, the tanks should be turned on throughout the night so that the poorer people might be able to get water wherewith to cook their morning meals, which they were actually unable to do at present.

"I know that some of these people would put up with this long night vigil," said Dr. Kotewall. "I have made urgent representation to the Government on this matter and hope to receive their reply soon."

(2.)—The proposal that people should be permitted to bring water to the Island.

Dr. Kotewall said that as all knew, the Government had granted this permission.

(3.)—Government should permit wells being opened.

Government and the Wells.

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce had discussed the matter with the Head of the Sanitary Department who was considering the matter with the Medical Officer of Health. There was fear that the Government might not grant this request, but Dr. Kotewall said that he felt sure that the Government in this hour of stress, would accede to the wishes of the people, especially if it was the feeling of the community that wells should be opened. If necessary regulations could be made restricting the use of such water (This statement was granted with applause).

New Territory Supplies.

(4.)—The Government should devise means of bringing into the Colony water now running waste in the New Territories and also, if necessary, water from outside the Colony.

Dr. Kotewall added: "It is true that some individuals are now bringing water to the Island as a private enterprise. I do not personally gainsay this step because every drop of water we can get would be so much gain. Opinion has been expressed at this meeting that it is duty of the Tung Wah Hospital to make arrangements and to finance the bringing in of water to the Island to succour the poor. The hope has also been expressed by some speakers that some Chinese philanthropist might subscribe generously for such a purpose. It is not for me to discourage any step that would add to our supply. It is my view, and this view is shared by my colleague Dr. Tso, that it is the first duty of the Government to supply water to the people to meet its needs so long as there are practical means for obtaining such supply." (Prolonged applause.)

Proceeding on this point, Dr. Kotewall said that he had interviewed the Director of Public Works on the previous day, and the latter had informed him that the water running to waste at the New Territories is estimated at 2,000,000 gallons per day. The P.W.D. was considering means of bringing that water to Hong Kong. "Should that quantity still be insufficient," said Dr. Kotewall, "then the Government will arrange to bring water from outside the Colony. Several suggestions have been made as to how such water could be conveyed and distributed here and Dr. Tso and I will bring them to the notice of the Government. As regards the expense, the Colony ought to bear any cost necessary to bring water to the colony."

Continued on next column.

KING'S BIRTHDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

CEREMONY AT STATUE SQUARE.

ROUTE MARCH THROUGH WEST DISTRICT.

Ceremonial in Hong Kong in honour of the King's birthday, on Monday, June 3, will follow very much the same lines as on the similar occasion last year.

There will be a parade at Statue Square at which H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.), H.E. the General Officer Commanding (Major-General J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.) and Commodore R. A. S. Hill will be present. His Excellency will arrive at Statue Pier at 10 a.m.

Three Guards of Honour, comprising two officers, one of whom will carry the Colours of his unit, and 30 men will be furnished by the 1st Battalion the Somerset Light Infantry, the 2nd Battalion the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the 3rd Battalion the 15th Punjab Regiment. A mass band from these three battalions and from the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps will play the National Anthem.

The Royal Salute.

After the troops have been inspected the Royal Salute will be fired by the 1st Mountain Battery, Hong Kong Singapore Brigade, Royal Artillery drawn up on Murray parade ground. At intervals during the salute, the Somersets will fire three feux-de-joie, and the troops will afterwards give three cheers for the King.

The British Legion, the Ex-Active Service Men's Association, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and St. John Ambulance Brigade will also be represented.

The March Past.

The march past will be headed by a detachment from the Royal Navy and units of the China Command stationed in Hong Kong will follow, these being:—25th, 30th and 31st Heavy Batteries, Royal Artillery; 2nd, 4th and 5th Heavy Batteries, H.K.S.B., R.A.; Royal Engineers (including the Chinese detachment in the 40th Fortress Coy.); Royal Corps of Signals; 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers; Royal Army Service Corps; 3rd/5th Punjab Regt.; Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps; Hong Mule Corps; and 1st Mountain Battery, H.K.S.B., R.A.

Four companies of the 1st Bn. Somerset Light Infantry, each 120 strong, will parade on the Praya, and the Band will play the march past for the units which have not a band.

The route taken by the troops will be:—From the Cenotaph to Hillier Street, turning into Bonham Strand and Queen's Road Central.

a whole will gladly sanction such expenditure.

Street Hydrants.

(5.)—That the hours at the street hydrants be lengthened and the allowance to metered houses be shortened.

Dr. Kotewall said that this was highly desirable but he was sorry to announce that the street hydrants and private metered houses got their water from the same main and it was at present difficult to cut them off at different hours. He appealed to those with meters to see that only what was absolutely necessary was drawn from their taps so that no Governmental restriction would be necessary.

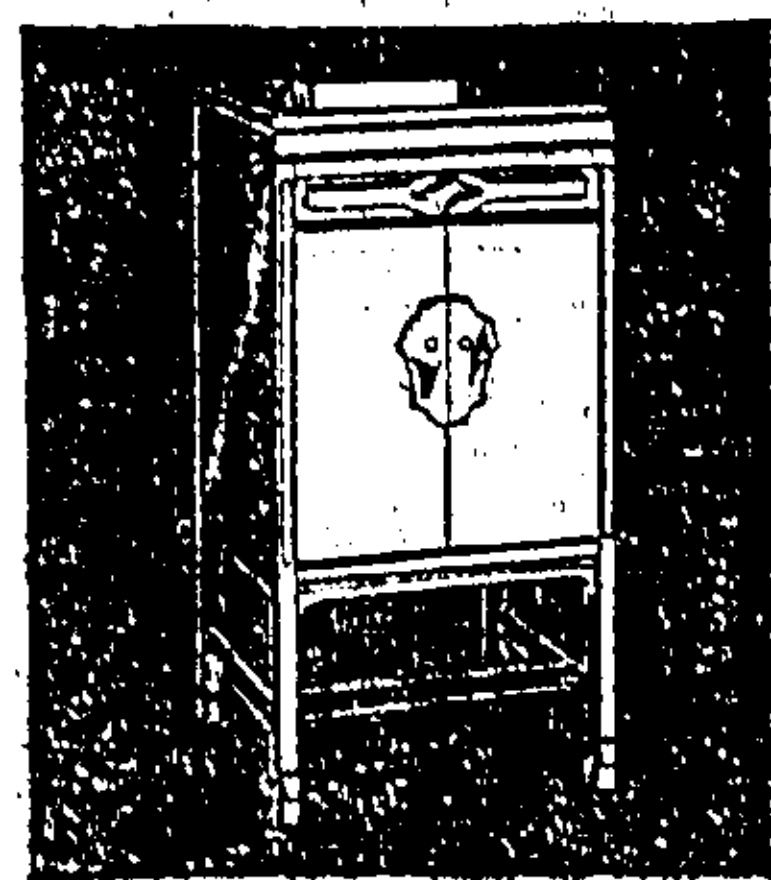
The speaker said that H.E. the Governor himself had set a whole example in this connection. In addition to supervising his servants at both his establishments Dr. Kotewall added humorously His Excellency had cut down his daily-baths from two to one.

Regarding the protest against unnecessary police severity, Dr. Kotewall assured his hearers that the matter was being gone into.

"A Matter for the Government."

Mr. Lo, at the conclusion said that he observed that the meeting seemed to be generally of the opinion that the water shortage and how to face it was entirely a matter for the Government to deal with. The many methods suggested might be brought to the attention of the Government. He had himself heard a good suggestion and that was that waterboats coming with water to the Colony should be made to pump their water into Tytam Reservoir and in this way the supply could be sent through ordinary channels to every house and the street hydrant method could be done away with. Another method was to make a pipe in the Praya, with taps at twenty-five feet distance apart, so that a large number of people could draw water at the same time. This was to assist the question of distribution and he put it forward to the meeting for what it was worth.

He said that since the general trend of the speeches showed that the Government should handle the situation, a resolution should be adopted to the effect that the two Chinese representatives on the Council be asked to request the Government to secure enough water for the population of the Colony. He proposed a resolution to this effect which was seconded by Mr. Yit Mui and carried unanimously.



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"BANDIT AND PLUNDERER."

ALLEGATIONS AT CENTRAL MAGISTRACY.

RAID ON CHINESE VILLAGE DESCRIBED.

Evidence was given before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at Central Magistracy yesterday against Ip Chuen Sam who is wanted in Canton for alleged robbery and kidnapping in May, 1928.

Mr. J. R. Andrewes, Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Hin Shing Lo (instructed by Mr. J. T. Prior) appeared for the alleged fugitive.

A witness named Lo Kam Shu alleged that he was kidnapped and released after payment of ransom. He said that a band of between 70 and 80 people, led by the man in the dock, raided Shekmaok village. About ten men entered witness's house and stole \$300 in money, jewellery, clothing, and two bullocks. Eight of his clansmen were also kidnapped by the gang.

In cross-examination, witness admitted that he had seen a photograph of the fugitive before he attended the identification parade. This photograph was exhibited in the market place of his village.

A Chinese constable when questioned by Mr. Lo, denied that the fugitive was photographed while he was taking him after arrest to the Au Tau Police Station. Witness further denied that he took the fugitive to the market place.

Another witness described the man in the dock as a "bandit and plunderer." He alleged that he had himself suffered from the fugitive's activities, and proceeded to describe the raid in May, 1928, when several persons were kidnapped and witness lost over \$2,000 in money and property. The case was adjourned.

MORE TROOPS FOR CANTON.

PREPARING FOR THE BIG ATTACK.

"REACTIONARY" LI TSAI HSIN.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, May 29.
The remaining Nanking troops under General Yang Tang Fai arrived in Canton yesterday on board four merchant steamers. They are all members of the 5th Division, of which General Yang Tang Fai is the commander; and are about 20,000 strong. They are at present aboard ship, being forbidden to go ashore in Canton. They will be sent to the front along the West River as soon as transport is available.

These men are Kwangsi natives, and were formerly associated with the Kwangsi clique. They came to Canton from Hankow. It was their original plan to land at Yam Lim, in the extreme south of Kwangtung, and attack Kwangsi with Lui-chow as their first objective, but subsequently their plans were changed.

THE WUCHOW DRIVE.

Bases are being established along the West River, preparatory to the offensive against Wuchow. Samshui will be the first base and Shuihing the second. Field hospitals have been constructed and supplies and ammunition brought from Canton. It is reported that an aerodrome is also being constructed in Shuihing, as 'planes will continue to play an important role in the combined drive. Six aeroplanes have been ordered to Shuihing, and are reported to be bombing enemy positions in the vicinity of Dosing.

It is learned that Kwangsi is preparing to make a stand in Wuchow. About 4,000 troops under General Wong Kouk Cho are being concentrated there to resist any attack from Kwangtung or Hunan. Kwangsi has mined the West River from Kai Lung Chow to Faw Shan and Yang Hui, so as to prevent enemy ships from coming up to Wuchow.

PEI CHUNG HSI DEAD?

Rumours are in circulation to-day in Canton that Pei Chung Hsi, one of the greatest generals of the Kwangsi Clique, has died in Wuchow from wounds received while directing operations against the Canton troops in the vicinity of Lo Pao on the West River over a week ago. The rumours add that the command of all the Kwangsi forces have been turned over to General Wong Kouk Cho.

Canton has ordered all the photographic shops in Canton to remove the pictures of Li Tsai Hsin, Li Tsung Jen, Pei Chung Hsi, Wong Shih Hung, Hsu King Tong, and other reactionaries and counter-revolutionists. It is significant that Li Tsai Hsin has been definitely branded now as a reactionary, in common with the rest of the leaders of the Kwangsi clique.

THE WUCHOW OFFENSIVE.

TO BE LAUNCHED ON SATURDAY.

[Industrial and Commercial Daily Press.]

The second body of troops, under Yang Tang Fai, dispatched by the Nanking Government arrived in Whampoa on Tuesday afternoon and was ordered by General Chen Tsai Tong to proceed at once to the West River to participate in the attack upon Wuchow. The Canton military authorities have decided to launch a general attack upon the Kwangsi troops on June 1. The Nanking troops will be in the front line, and four brigades under Colonels Tai Kik, Yu Hon Mou, Heung Hon Ping and Chan Chung-Po, as well as a number of aeroplanes and gunboats, have been despatched to co-operate with them. (Continued on next column.)

REDS INVADE KWANGTUNG.

"THE 1ST COMMUNIST ARMY."

TWO TOWNS CAPTURED.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

A Communist rising of a serious nature is reported from Southern Hunan and Kiangsi. Taking advantage of the withdrawal of the usual garrisons to participate in the inter-Kwang war a force of several thousand Reds has sprung into existence and recently seized Chengchow in Southern Hunan on the route into Kwangtung.

They demanded that the town should supply them with \$20,000 and 10,000 uniforms and threatened alternatively pillage and burning. The Chamber of Commerce, unable to organise any sort of resistance, complied with the demands, and the rabble then marched off in the direction of Lokchang, just over the Kwangtung border. The latest reports state that they have captured the place, most of the population having fled southward to Shui-kwan.

The Red Army in question is not the brigand rabble under Chu Tak and Mo Chuk Tung, and calling itself the "4th Red Army," which has been a menace to Northern Kwangtung for years. They describe themselves as the "1st Communist Army" and the names of the leaders are unknown.

Troops have been despatched from Canton to suppress the rising.

BIRCH AND CANE!

A NICE DISTINCTION.

"There seems to be some confusion in Hong Kong between birching and caning," said Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Central Magistracy. Birching, his Worship explained was a punishment inflicted upon adult persons guilty of serious offences such as armed robbery and returning from banishment. It was administered in the offender's prison cell.

Caning was inflicted on boys under 16 for petty offences. It was carried out in court in the presence of a medical officer.

The Kwangsi troops are said to be almost without ammunition and food.

The Swatow Campaign.

Canton Military Headquarters has received a wireless message from the two Nanking gunboats Yungchieh and Yungchien at Swatow, to the effect that the Kwangsi troops under Hu King Tong have retreated to Kityang, and that, in compliance with the request of the foreign Consuls, marines have been landed at Swatow to keep order. The Fukien troops under Chang Ching are besieging the Kwangsi forces at Chaochow. Part of the Chaochow Swatow Railway has been disorganised by the Kwangsi troops.

ADVANCE ON WUCHOW.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, May 29.
According to a telegram from Changsha, Ho Chien's Hunanese troops have arrived at Tangshanling, on their way to attack Wuchow. Fan Shih Seng's troops are advancing on Wuchow, and have arrived in the vicinity.

DR. CHU CHAO HSIN'S SUCCESSOR.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, May 29.
The Central Government has appointed Mr. Tao Lu Chien as Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Kwangtung to succeed Dr. Chu Chao Hsin, who recently resigned. Mr. Tao has arrived at Shanghai and will sail to Canton on Saturday.

FALSE PRETENCES AND THREATS.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST WOMAN.

STRANGE DOINGS IN CANTON ROAD FLAT.

Douglas Gifford, 24, unemployed, was charged jointly with two Chinese before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at Kowloon Magistracy, with attempting to obtain money by false pretences and threats from a woman living at 780, Canton Road.

All three defendants pleaded not guilty.

Detective Sergeant Fitches, who was in charge of the case, said that the complainant had lived on the third floor, 780 Canton Road, since January 20th with her adopted sons. The third defendant was first employed to fix electric light fittings in the flat and later he fitted sockets for electric fans. That was on May 3. On May 14 the second defendant appeared at the flat and said that he was a representative of the China Light and Power Co., Ltd. He went on to say that he had examined the meters and suspected the complainant of stealing electricity.

The woman replied that as far as she knew everything was in order and that she had paid all her bills. Defendant told her that a firm had recently been convicted of stealing electricity and that a fine of \$100 was imposed. He suggested that it would be far better for her to settle with him.

Electric Company "Taiwan."

The next day the second defendant returned with the first defendant, Douglas Gifford, whom he introduced to the woman as "the taiwan" of the China Light and Power Company. Gifford, speaking in English to the woman, said that he was informed that she had been stealing electricity. The second defendant acted as interpreter. Gifford added that the Company had decided to prosecute. He asked who had done the electrical fitting, and almost immediately the third defendant appeared.

"The strange thing," remarked Sergeant Fitches, "was the way in which the defendants set upon the new-comer (the third defendant) and rated him both in English and Chinese."

The third defendant then took the complainant into the kitchen and when alone suggested that the best thing would be for her to pay "the taiwan" and the other man a sum of money. The woman refused insisting that she had done nothing wrong, and that the matter should be settled with the police.

Defendants Run Away.

When she said that the third defendant got afraid and ran off, passing the second defendant and Gifford who were on the bottom landing in consultation. All three began to run, and were chased by the complainant's son. They ran to the junction of Hamilton Street and Reclamation Street where they were intercepted by a constable.

The constable seized the second and third defendants, and Gifford who was some way behind came up and told the constable to arrest them! The constable decided to take them to the police station, but the complainant's son requested that Gifford should also be brought along.

In the charge room, the complaints against the second and third defendants were heard first, while Gifford who was outside was told to go away.

Sergeant Fitches added that he was called to the charge room to take charge of the case, and he immediately suspected Gifford on hearing the story. He went out and had him arrested.

The second and third defendants were former employees of the China Light and Power but had been dismissed.

"What we alleged," concluded Sergeant Fitches, "is a conspiracy between all three defendants. The incident on the landing when the third defendant suddenly appeared and was scolded by the other two suggested a conspiracy."

Evidence was given by Mr. G. R. Murray, Superintendent of the Meter Department of the China Light and Power Company, and the case was adjourned.

A DISPUTED DEBT.

MERCHANT OFFICERS SUED BY MONEYLENDER.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS.

A judgment given in favour of an Indian money lender at the Summary Court was reviewed by the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Wood) yesterday. The claim was in respect of \$133 representing principal and interest due to Basant Singh on a promissory note jointly signed by Mr. H. Heggum, chief engineer of the s.s. Ching Chau, and Mr. C. A. L. Carter, chief officer of the s.s. Tai Lee.

His Lordship explained to Mr. A. el Arculli, who appeared for the plaintiff, that the case was decided *ex parte* on May 10 against Mr. Heggum only. Subsequently the defendant attended his Lordship's chambers when it was found that the writ did not set out the date of hearing clearly. His Lordship therefore granted an application for a rehearing. It was now possible to proceed against the two defendants as they were both present in court.

Plaintiff stated in evidence that the note was made out in October, 1927, and it was signed by the two defendants who were then employed on the s.s. Anjou. The sum of \$5 was repaid as interest to the end of December, 1927, this being the only payment received so far.

Defendants Allege Repayment.

In cross-examination, Mr. Heggum asserted that he had paid \$40 to the plaintiff, but this was denied.

Mr. Carter produced a receipt from the plaintiff for \$80 which he asserted was in payment of his share of the promissory note. The plaintiff denied that the receipt referred to the present note. He stated that Mr. Carter had signed a previous note on his own behalf, and the receipt referred to that debt. Plaintiff returned the promissory note to Mr. Carter, but failed to get the temporary receipt which he gave at his request.

It was stated in evidence by Mr. Carter that he wrote and signed the present promissory note. He agreed that he had given one other note previously, but he was sued on that and paid the money into Court this year. A third note signed by Mr. Carter as guarantor was also admitted, but he said it had been paid long ago. He denied signing a fourth note.

His Lordship adjourned the case until noon on Friday, remarking that it was a serious matter as the statement of Mr. Carter could not be reconciled with that of the plaintiff.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WATER SHORTAGE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—With reference to the letter of "R.Q.N." which appeared in your paper of the 28th instant, I quite agree with his view as to the difficulties experienced in connection with the present shortage of water, which is indeed alarming, but I would like to state that his point is not altogether pertinent. He asks that, if the Authority thinks it is necessary to cut down the supply from the street fountains, why not start first with the cutting off of the supply of houses with meters? Does "R.Q.N." realise that during normal conditions, non-metered residents, who are lucky indeed, enjoy the privilege of a free supply, while metered water has to be paid for always no matter what ever condition is prevailing.

"R.Q.N." further states "and no householders with metered water would bother to economise for the general good unless they have a taste of the difficulties of having to wait five hours for a few bucketfuls of water daily, or having to pay cents or more for two kerosene tins of water." I believe any human being who stays in the Colony and who has seen the crowds drawing water from the street hydrants does share the hardship, and would undoubtedly minimise the consumption to cope with the situation.

Before concluding, I recommend the attention of "R.Q.N." to the suggestions made by our able speaker, Mr. M. K. Lo, at the last Sanitary Board meeting, which are highly endorsed. Yours, etc., C.W.K.

Hong Kong, May 29.
(Continued on next column.)

AT KOWLOON MAGISTRACY.

A BOGUS POLICEMAN.

OLD WOMAN DEFRAUDED OF \$20.

A Chinese, who according to the police record, has persistently attempted to defraud people since 1917 by pretending to be a police officer, was again before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

Outlining the latest offence, Detective Sergeant Fitches said that the defendant entered the Workmen's Club in Shanghai Street on April 15th at about 8 p.m. where he met the complainant—a woman hawk. He carried an empty basket labelled "police caterer, Central Police Station," and, in conversation with the complainant he learnt that she had not got a license. Defendant suggested that he would apply to his "good friend," Chief Inspector Grant, for a license on condition that she gave him \$24. The woman could only pay \$20, but defendant took the money saying that he would make good the other \$4. She did not see him again until he was arrested.

Evidence was given by the complainant and other witnesses who overheard conversation. Another witness mentioned that the defendant had got \$10 out of him on the understanding that he would obtain a job for witness's young brother. The job never materialised.

Defendant's police record showed convictions in 1917, 1920, 1924, 1926, 1927, and 1928 on charges of false pretences and assuming the character of a police officer.

A sentence of six months hard labour was imposed.

ONE WAY OF PAYING.

An elderly Chinese was charged with stealing a plate from a tea house in Reclamation Street. The defendant apparently had not been able to meet his bill being two cents short, and when the Magistrate asked if he intended to pay for the meal by stealing the plate, Sub Inspector Stimson replied that defendant had "apparently hoped to tender the plate as part payment. There had been complainants about loss of crockery and the *foke* were told to keep close watch."

The man was fined \$5 or 3 days' hard labour.

WASTING WATER.

Appearing on a charge of wasting water from a street hydrant in Hamilton Street, a young Chinese was fined \$5. Defendant said that he put his bucket under the hydrant but he had not turned it on. A district watchman said that there were a number of people round the hydrant, but all managed to escape except the defendant. He could not say who opened the hydrant.

STEALING A DOOR MAT.

A Chinese was fined \$10 or 14 days' hard labour for stealing a door mat from 443, Nathan Road. A number of reports of missing door mats and electric bell fittings have been made by tenants of the building.

A NEW SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—This afternoon I had occasion to walk through Matheson Street, and there I saw a large crowd scrambling for water, not from the street fountain (that was already surrounded by another large crowd) but these people had actually turned on one of the fire hydrants and were getting water from this source! I understand that this has been going on for quite a long time and unless the authorities do something about it I can see this way of laying in a water supply being copied elsewhere. Perhaps if a police officer was detailed to duty at this particular spot it would help matters considerably. Yours, etc., F.M.A.

Hong Kong, May 29.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the TRANSACTION of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 3rd JUNE (His Majesty The King's Birthday).
Hong Kong, 29th May, 1929. (7858)

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the HONG KONG HOTEL, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 7th JUNE, 1929, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 30th APRIL, 1929.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 1st JUNE to FRIDAY, 7th JUNE, 1929, Both Days inclusive.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.
Hong Kong, 29th May, 1929. (7849)

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., PEDDER STREET, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th JUNE, 1929, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th JUNE to 3rd JULY, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 24th May, 1929. (7839)

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.
MEMBERS are Requested to send in their Applications for the above before FRIDAY, 31st MAY, as it is proposed to CLOSE the LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS on That Date.
By Order,
C. B. BROWN, Secretary.
Hong Kong, 23rd May, 1929. (7834)

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PLAYING FIELDS COMMITTEE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the PLAYING FIELDS COMMITTEE is desirous of obtaining the views of as many interested persons and associations as possible, and those who have any suggestions or representations to make regarding the present and future provision of playing fields in the Colony are invited to forward them early to Mr. T. MEGARRY, Secretary to the Committee, at the Colonial Secretariat.
Anyone wishing to support his written representations by oral evidence before the Committee is requested to inform the Secretary accordingly.
(7825)

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to consider OFFERS to Purchase the following Properties—
SECTION C of MARINE LOT 243. (Nos. 5 and 6, PRAYA, KENNEDY TOWN, Godown).
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 55. (Shipyards).
SECTIONS A and B and the REMAINING PORTION of SHAU KWAN INLAND LOT 490. (Ten Chinese Shops and Dwellings).
SUBSECTION 1 of SECTION A of SHAU KWAN INLAND LOT 492. (Nos. 219-227, Old Nos. MAIN STREET, SHAU KWAN WEST).
Particulars may be obtained on Application at the TREASURY, or to the CROWN SOLICITOR at the Courts of Justice.
(Sd.) C. Mc. MESSER, Colonial Treasurer.
21st May, 1929. (7816)

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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.55 p.m., stated:—

Weak anticyclonic areas are situated over the Yangtze Valley and to the east of the Bonins. A trough of relatively low pressure extends from Indo-China across the Philippines to the Pacific. A depression is situated to the north of Tokio.

Local Forecast:—E. winds, moderate, fine to cloudy.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.

Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 4311.

London Office: 21, Bridge Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, May 30, 1929.

SOMETHING NEW ABOUT WATER SUPPLY.

News has just reached the Colony from London that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has formally approved the scheme for laying a pipe-line across the harbour to supply Hong Kong with water from Kowloon. This is new news, and good news, so far as it goes. We wonder whether the news has reached London that feeling among the Chinese community in this Colony is rather uncomfortably high as a result of the restrictions which have been imposed in regard to water supply? It is a fact, whether known to the authorities or not, that the Chinese are becoming restive as a result of the regulations which have been enforced. They know, quite well, that the rainfall this year has been very much below the average, but they also know that it takes them hours of waiting to get a couple of buckets of water—and perhaps not then!—while those persons who are fortunate enough to have a meter-supply are able to get all the water they need, and more. The slight inconvenience caused by not being able to get water from taps in the house within certain time limits is not really any hardship at all. It is a restriction, certainly, but not such as to bring home to the consumer the fact that the problem of supplying the Colony with water during this summer has become a very serious one indeed. In normal times the average consumption in Hong Kong of filtered water per head per day for all purposes throughout the year is about twenty-one gallons. There are thousands of families in the Colony to-day who are not able to get more than eight gallons a day—two buckets filled at the street-fountains, which supply some how to meet the requirements of families of from four to eight persons. Anyone who cares to take the trouble to walk through districts like West Point and Wanchai will see long queues of men, women, and children waiting to get water from the hydrants. Some of them wait for three or four hours before getting their turn to get to the tap, and then only to find that the supply has been cut off. This means another wait of many hours until the water is turned on again. With such exasperating experiences of daily occurrence, is it to be wondered at that the Chinese residents in the Colony are getting restive?

We have received several communications from Chinese complaining very bitterly of the water restrictions. A typical letter relates how a servant was sent to get water at the nearest street-fountain, and was twice unable to get any, and had to go to one of the water-tanks some distance away. After waiting there for two hours—not for a few minutes—the got two buckets of water, which had to serve eight persons for drinking, cooking, and washing for twenty-four hours. This works out at about one gallon per head per capita, as against an average consumption of twenty-one gallons, according to official figures.

Mention was made by a correspondent recently of the supply given by street-hydrants. He estimated an average of 30 to 40 houses—say 100 to 120 flats—but the matter does not stop there. In the first place, an average of 30 to 40 houses to each fountain is nearer the truth, which gives from 150 to 180 flats. It is well within the mark to estimate that each flat houses at least two Chinese families—some give shelter to three and four! But taking the very low average of two families, this means that from 300 to 360 families would get—or try to get—their water from a hydrant. Since nobody takes a place in the queue without carrying at least two buckets, this gives from 600 to 720 containers to be filled in a period of seven hours—420 minutes. The thing is impossible, and that is why scores of people find themselves without water even after waiting patiently for hours in a queue. It also explains why the Chinese are beginning to get restive—knowing that persons who have water supplied to their houses by meter have a constant supply for seven hours a day as compared with a possible but very uncertain two minutes at a street-hydrant. All rider mains in the Eastern District were turned on Tuesday night, much to the delight of Chinese tenants of flats who, as a result of the first day's extra restrictions, were hard put to it to obtain sufficient water for any practical purposes. Inquiries yesterday revealed that a pipe had burst in Wanchai, and that in order to relieve the pressure at this particular spot, all rider mains in the district were turned on. Attempts to communicate with the Water Authority yesterday by telephone proved futile, resulting only in a series of "Wais" and "Ahs" from some person to whom the idea of calling a European or an English-speaking person to the telephone did not occur. As a result of Tuesday's accident, the congestion at the street fountains in the Eastern District was considerably eased yesterday morning, but such accidents cannot be looked for as a regular occurrence.

Yet something must be done very shortly to meet the grievances which are being given expression by Chinese in the Colony. At the meeting of the Sanitary Board this week Mr. Lo urged that rider main supplies be turned on for a few hours daily, even though this measure would necessitate further restriction of supplies to houses in other districts. Those restrictions are, in fact, almost negligible, and certainly cause no degree of inconvenience at all proportionate to the very serious gravity of the situation generally. It was pointed out by Dr. KOTWALL yesterday, however, that hydrants and meters are served by the same mains, so this scheme is impracticable. Mr. Lo's motion—that the Government should reconsider and revise its plans for regulating the water supply—was carried without dissent, but what next? The Director of Public Works has said he welcomes all suggestions affecting the health of the Colony, and convenience of its residents. Yesterday's meeting at the Tung Wah Hospital, attended by Chinese of all classes, provided a number of suggestions—not all of them practical, certainly, but all significant, indicating the very deep concern which is felt regarding the future. The situation has indeed become so bad that to the poorer classes the alternative is to go to work and go without water, or lose a day's work and get water. We hope, and believe, that the responsible authorities will give immediate and sympathetic consideration to those suggestions which appear reasonably practicable. Meanwhile we are officially informed that the pipe-line scheme for carrying water across the harbour is to be pushed on as quickly as possible. This means that it may be completed by the end of the year, if all goes well. Had this project been put in hand when it was first approved some three years ago, we should not be faced with the serious difficulties that are now causing such anxiety. The pipe-line scheme was shelved in 1926 not on the score of economy, but because it was considered that Kowloon could not afford to give any water to Hong Kong. Now that it has been shown that water is available for export, and is in fact sorely needed, there is no pipe by which to carry it! It is even admitted that in the New Territories two million gallons are running to waste daily. We should be grateful to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that preoccupation with political affairs connected with the general election to-day has not prevented him putting his "O.K." to Mr. HENDERSON's scheme. The Waterworks Engineer is to return to Hong Kong as soon as possible after he has purchased the necessary material for this undertaking, but this will not help to solve the immediate problem. Further restrictions in some directions and less in others seem to be the only way of getting through these dry days, which are as trying to the temper as they are to the throat.

News and Views.

Two Chinese cases of small-pox were reported from Victoria on Tuesday.

The agent for the Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, N.V. is in receipt of a telegram from Batavia advising that the Bank has declared a dividend of 10 per cent. for the year 1929.

Mr. M. J. Quist, Consul General for the Netherlands, left yesterday morning per a.s. Taiyo Maru for a short holiday in Japan. Mr. H. Bos will be in charge of the Consulate during his absence.

Yesterday afternoon at 2.15 p.m. Mr. Harvey Decker, of Messrs. Texaco Company parked his Ford Sedan outside Queen's Building on the waterfront, leaving the car in gear with the hand-brake on. At about 3.30 p.m. he received a report that his car had toppled over into the harbour, near the Star Ferry Pier. A large junk came alongside at about 5 p.m. and attempts were made to haul the car out of the water.

Orang-Outang's Swan-song.

Peter Goliath, the orang-outang who was bought last year, with his mate and little one, for the sum of twelve thousand pengö, has died at the Budapest Zoo. When the Goliath family arrived no effort was spared to make them feel at home. They were installed in two large cages lined with glass and filled with damp air of a temperature of 25 degrees C. above zero. Branches were fixed across the cages, and small birds were introduced into the cages to give the orang-outangs the illusion of being back in their Sumatran jungle. But in spite of these precautions, and a studied diet of milk, eggs, figs, oranges, and bananas, the female and the baby succumbed within a few months. After the death of his mate, Peter Goliath developed a propensity which aroused the astonishment and interest of the experts; every evening after eating his supper he would sing a melancholy song, and one day last month, after his usual nocturnal he went to sleep and never awakened again.

About Rescue Tugs.

The most powerful and up-to-date vessel of her type has been recently turned out by Armstrong, Whitworth, and she is fitted with twin screws. She is an addition to the fleet of tugs owned by the South African Railways and Harbour Administration, which already has three fine craft with engines of 3,000 i.h.p., and all fitted with twin-screws. Big tugs with powerful machinery are necessary on the South African coast, where heavy seas are the rule rather than the exception. The latest tug has a fire-pump capable of discharging 1,500 gallons a minute and of throwing a two-inch jet to a height of 200 feet. She has a salvage pump which can handle 700 tons of water an hour, to be used for flooding a ship on fire, or this gear can be used for pumping out vessels. Armstrongs might be inclined to quote for building a rescue-tug for this Colony—not quite such a magnificent vessel as that described, perhaps, but one suited for the requirements of the port. And by the way, where is the promised statement by the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce regarding the Kau Sing?

Decoration Day.

To-day is Decoration Day, when Americans the world over commemorate their national dead. Ordinarily, the day was set apart in memory of those who fell on the Federal side in the great struggle of 1901-5 and was then known as Memorial Day. The idea gradually extended until, not only the graves of the Federals who fell, but those of the Confederates, were also decorated with flowers on this day. Now the observance of Memorial or Decoration Day has spread to such an extent that the graves of American soldiers and sailors, and of civilian citizens, who have died abroad, are decorated by the kindly hands of fellow-countrymen and women. This simple ceremony has been observed in Hong Kong for many years and to-day, led by Mrs. Biggar, the wife of the President of the American Club here, a party of American ladies will gather at the American Consulate and proceed to the cemetery to place wreaths on the graves of all the Americans who are interred there. In addition, a party of blue-jackets, from the American gunboat in harbour, will participate in the ceremony. The thought that these graves, thousands of miles from the homes of those who are buried here, are being tended on Decoration Day by unknown hands touching many who are observing this touching little custom to-day in the land where it originated.

Sir Oswald Stoll has abandoned his scheme for creating an entertainment palace at Brighton at a cost of £500,000 on a site which he purchased in 1924 for £120,000. The building was to comprise a cinema, theatre, winter garden, and restaurant. Negotiations are now proceeding with the Brighton Corporation for the sale of the site.

Mrs. P. Arrowsmith, a waitress at Messrs. J. Lyons' tea-shop in Lime-street, Liverpool received at Olympia, London, last month, the £100 prize offered by the firm for the most efficient "Nippy" of the year. Another Liverpool girl, Miss B. Sloborn, won the second prize of £50, and the third prize of £25 went to Miss I. Crombie, of Manchester. Mrs. Arrowsmith beat the record in points set up in last year's contest by a London girl, and for this she received an extra £10.

Worthless Diamonds.

Two men of foreign extraction, one of whom speaks broken English, have succeeded in obtaining £200 from a woman visitor to London. The woman was dining in a West End restaurant when the two men entered and sat at the same table. They posed as diamond merchants and produced a very fine diamond. They discussed the qualities of the stone, and eventually attracted her interest. They professed to be able to supply her with five stones of a similar character for £300, and, after she had examined the genuine stone, she agreed to complete the deal. For her money she was handed five worthless stones. The matter was reported to Scotland Yard by the woman with a description of the two men, for whom the police are now searching.

Out-of-College Students at Oxford.

A committee of old Balliol men, which includes both Archbishops, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, and several past and present members of the Cabinet, has issued an appeal for a building fund of £35,000 to provide accommodation for undergraduates living out of college. It is pointed out that since the war the number of lodging-houses available for members of the University has greatly diminished, and changes in the city of Oxford have increased the rents of "digs." It is, therefore, felt necessary that provision should be made for accommodation of future generations of out-of-college residents. An ideal site has been bought in St. Cross-road, and the lease has been secured of the Holywell Mansions House, which stands on one side of the site. To this house, which will accommodate a few of the men for whom rooms are desired, it is proposed to add a suitable and worthy building of which plans have been prepared by Mr. George Kennedy, architect of the new extensions at King's College, Cambridge. Here men living out of college will enjoy all the advantages of life in lodgings.

Commercialism in Sport.

Mr. H. M. Abrahams, the famous runner, at a King's College (London) debate, held in connection with the National Playing Fields Association, opposed a motion, that "Football is the finest sport of the century." He said that many of the modern sports had become commercialised propositions, and as a result had lost ninety-nine per cent. of that sporting characteristic which should exist in proper games. "Why are this year's Cup finalists, Portsmouth and Bolton Wanderers, so called? They might," he said, "just as well be named Timbuctoo and Andalusia respectively, because very few of their players are local." Dr. R. Cove-Smith, the former English Rugby captain, said football was a civilised product of primitive tribal warfare. Rugby was a game for men, not to be played by men in lounge pumps and faces washed with scented soap. A member of the audience asked "Why not scented soap?" and Dr. Cove-Smith replied that the smell was too much in the air. "I have played many games abroad, and the atmosphere in a French scrum particularly is terrible at times when half of the players are chewing garlic."

The "Beauty Parlour."

What in America is a Beauty Parlour is in Paris an Institut or even an Académie de Beauté, and the number and importance of them has grown enormously in the last few years. At present these establishments and the concoctions which they sell are not subject to any official inspection or control, but the Minister of Health has ordered an inquiry to be held, which will probably be followed by legislation. The mechanical side of the activities of the institutes is innocuous, say the doctors, and ladies may continue without danger to have their figures reduced by massage and their ears flattened or their noses lengthened by appropriate instruments. These doctors hope, however, to obtain legislation which will forbid the use of unguents containing bismuth, lead, zinc, or mercury, or of the substitutes for the razor which are largely composed of sulphate of arsenic. They propose that the public health authorities shall have the right, which they do not possess at present, to analyse the preparations sold by these establishments, and to protect the feminine public against such as are harmful. It remains to be seen whether they will be remembered that women do not yet possess the vote in France.

Negotiations have been completed in New York whereby a 65-story skyscraper, to be called the Bank of Manhattan Building, highest bank and office building in the world, will be erected in the heart of the financial district. The owners are an investment syndicate headed by George L. Ohrstrom & Co., Inc., investment bankers, and including the Starrett Corporation.

Troopers Henry Welsh and Ernest Harold Tidswell, of the 1st King's Dragoon Guards, were found guilty at an Aldershot court-martial of conduct prejudicial to military discipline. It was stated that at Beaumont Barracks, they improperly engaged together in the trade and selling of cigarettes and sweets. Evidence showed that the troopers supplied men in barracks with cigarettes and sweets on credit, and charged a penny extra a packet for the convenience. It was proved that Welsh struck Trooper Selby when Selby could not pay money he owed.

Big Election Bills.

Cautious M.P.'s who are standing for re-election delayed the day for their adoption as candidates as long as possible, and in some cases arranged for it to be some days beyond the date of dissolution. An M.P.'s expenses, even if kept within the strictest legal limit, are very heavy. One of the most useful members of the House of Commons figured out his expenses recently. He had, he said, had the bad luck to fight five elections in ten years and his annual expenses in subscriptions and what not ran well into four figures. His total for ten years' service at St. Stephen's had cost him all told about £16,000. A hard-working business man, he had devoted seven days a week to coping with his business—Parliamentary and private. The number of appeals which reach M.P.'s for subscription to various causes is enormous. A Labour M.P. asked as to what amount he had to give away, said that he earmarked £50 a year for this purpose, and that when everything was taken into consideration every penny of his £400 a year as M.P. went, leaving nothing for himself.

British Pilots' Grievances.

Dissatisfied with rates of pay and other matters the United Kingdom Pilots' Association has prevailed on Lord Aspley, Sir Robert Hamilton, and Commander Kenneth to convene a meeting at the House of Commons at which information will be given concerning matters which are regarded as grievances by the pilots. Mersey pilots, for instance, are very sore under the recent decision, following a Board of Trade inquiry in Liverpool, which resulted in a reduction of 15 per cent. in their remuneration. But it is not only in regard to earnings that they feel themselves aggrieved. It is urged that the inquiries under the Pilotage Act, 1913, are not calculated to meet the needs of the position so far as the pilots are concerned. They would like the inquiries to be less formal and assume more the nature of round-table conferences, without the presence of eminent counsel. As a body the pilots oppose the contention that their emoluments should be based on the average remuneration of masters and chief officers of the type of vessel frequenting the particular ports which may from time to time be in question.

New York to Peking in Four Days.

The feasibility of air routes across the Arctic circle was discussed by Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson at a reunion luncheon given by Mr. Griffith Brewer in London recently. Among the guests were a number of pioneers in the development of airships and aircraft. Dr. Stefansson, having explained that Sir Hubert Wilkins and other airmen, had proved that it was possible to land an aeroplane with skids practically anywhere on the pack ice, said that there were numerous islands in the Arctic which could be made air bases for refuelling. Probably the best commercial air route from Chicago to London was to Ontario and then to some seaport in Labrador, from there a 500-mile jump brought them to Greenland; the next stage would be across Greenland, and then on another 300 miles to Iceland with 300 miles to the Faroe Islands and another 300 miles to Scotland. There was less fog, storm, and sleet on that route than on the Newfoundland route, and there was not much more than 200 to 300 miles loss in distance. In fact, from Chicago to Stockholm, that would be almost the shortest possible course, and to Moscow it would be a bee line. Supply bases every 500 miles were perfectly feasible, and once they were established they could be fed by steamer with supplies. It was possible to plan a route from New York to Peking, which, with a deviation of not more than 100 miles, would be over land practically the whole way, and which would enable the mail to be carried there in four days, as against the present four or five days. The first development, no which are largely composed of sulphate of arsenic. They propose that the public health authorities shall have the right, which they do not possess at present, to analyse the preparations sold by these establishments, and to protect the feminine public against such as are harmful. It remains to be seen whether they will be remembered that women do not yet possess the vote in France.

THREE EASTERN PROVINCES.

TO SUPPORT NANKING.

MANIFESTO CONDEMNS FENG YU HSIANG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Peking, May 29. Chang Hsueh Liang, Chang Tso Hsiang and Wan Fu Lin, the heads of the Three Eastern Provinces, after a conference at Mukden, sent out a circular telegram denouncing Feng Yu Hsiang.

The telegram draws attention to the unification which is just completed, and points out that reconstruction has been proceeding apace since the successful Disarmament Conference.

Therefore, those in Government service must in duty bound be loyal in order to preserve peace. They are astonished to see the Kuominchun wrecking the railways, and stopping foodstuffs from reaching famine areas, also issuing telegrams against the Government.

For single bodies to take such actions is illegal, and a slight to the sovereignty of the people. The Kuominchun's actions appear to have been instigated by "Red" elements, and the Manchurian authorities are therefore ready to take action against them.

FENG'S IMPENDING RETIREMENT.

RUMOURS STILL PERSIST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, May 29. The Kuo Min in Peking states: "It is reported that Feng Yu Hsiang has decided to retire from politics and go abroad with Yen Hsi Shan. Feng is now drafting a circular telegram announcing his retirement."

The report adds that Feng Yu Hsiang and Yen Hsi Shan will meet shortly at Yuncheng, in South Shansi, from whence they will start together upon a trip round the world.

RAID ON THE SOVIET CONSULATE.

THE DRAMATIC AFFAIR AT HARBIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, May 29. It appears, says Reuter, that a hundred Chinese Police and a number of Gremes carried out the raid on the Soviet Consulate at Harbin, by orders of the local Government, while a secret meeting of members of the Third Internationale was being held in the basement of the Consulate.

The doors were securely fastened and the firemen had to break in; as the result of which a number of documents were being burned at the time the Police entered.

There was confusion while the Police were arresting all present and the firemen were putting out the flames.

Eventually 45 persons were arrested. These were taken away together with a truckload of documents.

Those arrested include the Russian Consul-General at Harbin, the Russian Consul at Mukden and three women.

Subsequently the Police issued a statement to the effect that the raid was carried out on suspicion that a secret meeting of the Third Internationale was being held.

The statement also declares that arms and opium were discovered in the Consulate.

Nanking's Instructions.

It is believed in Harbin that the raid was inspired, Reuter adds, by the National Government in Nanking, in an endeavour to discover something to throw light on the connections between General Feng Yu Hsiang and the Soviet.

ORDER TO SUN LIANG CHENG.

[Wah Tai Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, May 29. Feng Yu Hsiang has ordered Sun Liang Cheng to drive back Han Fu Chu in three days. Should he fail, his troops will retreat westward from Tungwan, and destroying all railway bridges.

LORD METHUEN AND GUARDS.

CELEBRATES HIS "SILVER WEDDING."

LONDON CEREMONY.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

LONDON, May 28. Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, who is Colonel of the Scots Guards, to-day inspected 1,200 men of the First and Second Battalions of the Regiment, afterward presenting a number of them with long service medals.

In a short speech he referred to the fine work of the two battalions in China and at Aldershot.

Lord Methuen expressed his delight at the presence of the Duke of Connaught, adding "This year the Duke and I have arrived at our silver wedding—25 years as Colonels of the Grenadier Guards and Scots Guards respectively." He called for three cheers for the Duke.

The troops marched past their Colonel, first in slow step and then in quick march.

Among the invited spectators were ex-officers and men who had served with the regiment on the Marne, at Ypres, on the Somme and in the attack on the Hindenburg line.

DIPLOMATS ARRIVE IN NANKING.

A CHANGE IN PLANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, May 29. The special train from Peking carrying foreign diplomats to Dr. Sun Yat Sen's re-burial, arrived at Pukow this morning. The diplomats crossed the river in a Chinese gunboat.

Sir Miles Lampson and Mr. Yoshizawa arrived by boat this morning from Shanghai. There will be no entertainments for foreign guests till after the State burial.

Madame Sun Yat Sen is staying in a specially built house near the Sun Yat Sen mausoleum.

The Japanese and Italian Ministers are not presenting their credentials to Chiang Kai Shek tomorrow, as arranged, nor will the projected visit, scheduled for tomorrow, of the diplomats to Dr. C. T. Wang, take place.

It is understood that these changes are due to opposition in certain quarters owing to tomorrow being the anniversary of the May 30 Incident.

HAN FU CHU'S DESERTION.

KUOMINCHUN FORCES WEAKENED.

[Wah Tai Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, May 29. Chiang Kai Shek lately conferred with Fang Chen Wu and Miao Ping Wen at Pengpu, when it was decided to detail their troops to Honan. It is probable that war will be averted, as Han Fu Chu has deserted the Kuominchun, which thus has been greatly weakened. Feng, it is said, has decided to retire.

The Nanking troops on the upper course of the Yangtze River are three divisions in number, one of which was recently dispatched to Siao Kan, and the other two divisions to Shai and Kingchowfu, where they were opposed by the Kwangsi remnants, formerly under Hu Tsung Tu and Tao Chun.

Severe fighting ensued, and the Kwangsi forces, being greatly outnumbered, were routed.

THE NANKING GUNBOATS.

[Wah Tai Yat Pao.]

Of the five Chinese warships, the Haiyung, Haichow, Yinghai, Taotai and Kiangyuan, which recently arrived in Hong Kong, the first three have sailed back to Nanking.

The shooting of Mrs. Lillian de mentioned in the report since a state officer did the killing.

M. LITVINOFF'S BROTHER.

ARRESTED IN PARIS.

SWINDLING AND FORGERY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, May 28. Maximovitch Litvinoff, brother of the Soviet Assistant Foreign Minister, will shortly be tried here on a charge of swindling and forgery.

It is alleged that he sold seven forged bills of exchange to the Russian Trade Delegation in Berlin, by whom he was formerly employed, for a quarter million sterling.

He was arrested in Paris in December in a hotel where he was staying with a young Polish woman. Subsequently two alleged accomplices, Marc Jaffe and Willie Liberius (ex-hotel manager) were arrested, and will be tried along with Litvinoff.

AFGHANISTAN.

NADIR KHAN THE NEW "AMIR."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PESHAWAR, May 29. Nadir Khan, who was at one time Amanullah's War Minister, is reported to have proclaimed himself Amir of Afghanistan. Bachai Saqo (the "Rebel ruler") has sent a mission to him to negotiate a settlement.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

FINANCE QUESTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, May 29. At a meeting of the governing body of the International Labour Office, held with a view to obviating discussion at the Budget Office by the Assembly Committee of the League, Sir A. C. Chatterjee (India) submitted a plan by which a financial settlement for five years will be concluded with the Assembly.

It was explained that the basis of the plan would be the fixing of a standard figure of expenditure.

Progressive increase would be allowed for succeeding years, while the savings in expenditure of the Labour Office in any year would not revert to the League, but be carried forward to the following year.

The matter was referred to the Financial Committee.

COST OF PROHIBITION.

197 LIVES LOST.

[British United Press.]

Washington, D.C.—At least 197 persons have lost their lives as a result of prohibition enforcement activities of the federal government since 1920, official figures made public at the Treasury disclosed recently.

Twenty-five persons were killed during the last fifteen months the figures revealed. The killings reported include only those made by prohibition bureau agents and do not take in casualties in or at the hands of Coast Guard or customs officials.

It was pointed out that two customs inspectors were killed by smugglers and four civilians by Coast Guards last year. In addition there have been two deaths recorded this year.

A table showing deaths incurred in activity by federal agents only, follows:

	Agents' Civilians
1920	8
1921	8
1922	12
1923	4
1924	2
1925	5
1926	6
1927	5
1928	7
Total	65

The report prepared by Assistant Secretary Seymour W. Lowman said in all cases reaching the courts in the last fifteen months the government officers had been exonerated from criminal liability.

The two deaths included in this year's report were the drowning of Leon Mainigi negro seaman of the Canadian schooner, I'm Alone, which was recently sunk by a Coast Guard patrol, and that of Joseph O. McGire, Laramie, Wyoming, who was shot to death while resisting arrest. His slayer was acquitted.

The shooting of Mrs. Lillian de mentioned in the report since a state officer did the killing.

ELECTION NIGHT GALA.

BIG TIMES PLANNED IN LONDON.

SOME NOVEL SCHEMES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 29. London will make a gala occasion of Election Night. The best-known West End hotels have arranged for festivities until a late hour, and results will be screened for the information of dancers and others.

The Savoy is also erecting a model "Big Ben," thirty feet high, upon which the state of the parties will be shown by means of illuminated heads of Mr. Baldwin, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George, which will climb St. Stephen's tower in accordance with the progress of their causes. Huge thermometers will be similarly employed at the Hotel Victoria.

The results of Friday's counts will be available to cocktail sippers in restaurant foyers, and some of the big West End stores are holding parties and fashion parades on Thursday night, while awaiting the results.

A huge announcement screen has been erected in front of one Oxford Street shop, and is certain to attract many thousands of watchers. Special arrangements have been installed at the Stock Exchange to acquaint members of the results on Friday.

Last-Minute Slogans.

LONDON, May 28.

"A strong Liberal Party is the surest safeguard against the extremists on both sides."

"Labour must have a clear majority."

"Not a Conservative vote must be wasted if Mr. Baldwin is to be returned."

"Partisan labels of Liberal and Conservatives should be dropped in face of the Socialist menace."

"These are representative of newspaper opinions and indicate the open nature of to-morrow's great issue."

The Liberals' eleventh hour "bombshell" consists of a manifesto over the signatures of 100 business men expressing the opinion that Mr. Lloyd George's unemployment proposals are economically and financially sound.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald broadcast Labour's final appeal last night and asked: "Give Labour a fair chance to take up the work where it left it in 1924."

Mr. Baldwin, in a speech at Runcorn, exclaimed: "We have got to govern ourselves or bust. Vote in accordance with your conscience and conviction. Whatever your decision I shall bow to it."

The "Final Words."

LONDON, May 29.

On the final eve of the poll the messages of leaders were:

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald: "All signs point to a verdict of emphatic condemnation of the Government for its sins of omission and commission. Public confidence has been so rudely shaken by the Government's mis-handling of foreign affairs that large numbers are going to vote Labour, because they feel a change is essential, and Britain should give the lead in arbitration and conciliation."

"Both other parties have proved incapable of dealing adequately with social evils, and Labour alone can bring the country through its present difficulties, and establish good conditions for workers of every class."

Mr. Lloyd George says: "The nation is weary of Tory recklessness and afraid of Socialist extravagance. A better alternative is to elect a Liberal Government, which will grapple energetically and practically with national problems, and build a temple of peace, and a sure foundation of disarmament, and arbitration treaties."

35-STOREY "SCRAPER."

MAMMOTH NEW BUILDING.

[British United Press.]

New York.—Plans have been completed for the erection of a thirty-five storey addition to the International Telegraph and Telephone Building at 67, Broad Street. The structure will be of modified Spanish architecture and will rise 456 feet above the street and having a floor space of approximately 454,000 square feet.

Construction of the building will begin on the property already purchased as soon as the present buildings are razed.

The main operating departments of the All America Cable Company and the Postal Telegraph Company will be centred in the new building.

BELGRADE MURDER SEQUEL.

PROCEEDINGS AT TRIAL.

EX-DEPUTY ON CAPITAL CHARGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BELGRADE, May 29. The trial is proceeding of Punica Raditch, ex-Radical Deputy, on a charge of murdering Stephan Raditch, the Croat Peasant leader, and of killing two other deputies and of "grievously injuring" two others in the Skupstina.

Ex-Deputies Dragutin, Jovanovitch and Thomas Popovitch were also charged with inciting to murder and with complicity.

It is alleged that the latter threatened Raditch on the day of the murder that he would be assassinated in Parliament.

The statement of the Supreme Commission of Public Health said that Raditch's death was only indirectly connected with his wounds. [The tragedy occurred in Belgrade last June.]

TRANSATLANTIC FLYING SEASON.

A RACE IN PROSPECT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Old Orchard, Maine, May 29.

The French aeroplane "Yellow Bird," piloted by Mm. Lotti and Leleuvre, and the American machine "Green Flash," piloted by Captain Lewis Yancey, and navigated by Mr. Roger Williams, are engaging in a Transatlantic race. The former left Paris at 9.57 this morning (American time), but returned and landed at 10.16. The "Yellow Bird" weighs 4½ tons and the "Green Flash" two.

PARTNERSHIP FOR EMPLOYEES.

AN ADVANCED STAND.

[British United Press.]

New York.—Those employees who spend all their lives at minor tasks, with never an opportunity to attain an executive position, will be made financially independent before their retirement, under a new policy of the General Motors Corporation. This giant industrial, which has developed a hundred or more millionaires among its higher executive personnel, is seeking to establish a partnership relation between company and "individuals" who have been loyal and effective members of the organization for many years but whose effectiveness is declining for any cause whatsoever.

"It is believed," Mr. Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., the President, says in the company's report for 1928, "that the General Motors Corporation is taking an advanced stand in establishing the principle that each member of the organization is entitled in addition to the daily wage, an opportunity to participate financially in some form or other, depending upon his relative position, in the progress of the corporation."

Mr. Sloan reported that "there were allotted during the last year 185,570 shares of the new \$10 par common stock as bonus awards to 2,513 employees for conspicuous service."

Net earnings of the corporation last year were \$274,463,108, against \$235,164,893 in 1927.

The 1928 new was equal to \$15.35 a share on the \$25 par common stock outstanding at the end of the year and to \$6.14 a share on the new \$10 par common stock now outstanding.

MEXICO CHURCH DISPUTE.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE?

According to a high authority in the Catholic Church the proposal of President Gil of Mexico that representatives of the Mexican Government meet representatives of the Church to attempt an adjustment of the differences between the two has been forwarded to Rome.

The Mexican President proposes a formal conference between Mexican and the Vatican representatives to settle the long-standing dispute which has resulted in the virtual overthrow of the old Catholic hegemony in Mexico.

A majority of the former bishops and arch-bishops of the Church in Mexico have approved the Church proposals enthusiastically, understanding they conform to a plan submitted by the Vatican. The Vatican also advocated such a conference for some time.

CABLE-WIRELESS MERGER.

LORD INVERFORTH'S OPTIMISM.

A GREAT FUTURE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 29. Lord Inverforth presided, and Sir Marconi was present, at a meeting of the shareholders of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph, Ltd., which unanimously adopted the Report and Balance Sheet.

Lord Inverforth, referring to the cables and wireless merger, said the solution of the problems which the Imperial Conference evolved would form a landmark in the history of world communications.

The British Empire for the first time would have an organisation permitting the intelligent and co-ordinated direction and development of its Imperial telegraphic communications.

It was not a fact that the Marconi Company was in effect going out of business as a result of the formation of Cables and Wireless, Limited.

Eastern Extension Co.

LATER.

The shareholders of the Eastern Telegraph Company have agreed to the proposals for joint working of wireless and cable communications by the transference of "Communications assets" to Imperial and International Communications. They also resolved that the predominating shareholding interest in the company should remain British. The meeting voted £11,500 as compensation to directors for loss of office.

The Chairman, Mr. Denison Pender, said that if Eastern had reduced cable rates to those of wireless, the Government would have reduced Beam rates still further.

EXTENSION TO COLUMBIA VARSITY.

PROPOSED SPANISH RESIDENCE.

[British United Press.]

New York.—Funds are being raised here for a Spanish residence at Columbia University, which will be a centre for Spanish and South American culture. The purpose of the residence is to afford opportunity to American students to master the Spanish language and give the Spanish students and their friends a chance to become acquainted with American students and American customs amid congenial surroundings.

Besides providing rooms for 10 or fifteen resident students, the Spanish Residence will also have an apartment for a resident Spanish professor and guest rooms for distinguished visitors from Spanish-speaking countries. The Residence will probably have its beginning in a rented house but as the project grows and more Spanish-speaking nations become interested it is hoped that permanent headquarters will be built on the university campus.

Other countries are now well represented at the University. France has the Maison Francaise, Italy the Casa Italiana, and Germany the Deutsches Haus.

HYSTERIA AT YANKEE STADIUM.

CAUSE OF RECENT TRAGEDY.

New York, May 29.—The office of the District Attorney to-day completed its preliminary investigation of yesterday's tragedy at the Yankee Stadium in which two persons were killed and many injured when 10,000 fans in the bleachers, stampeded and trampled one another in attempting to escape a cloudburst.

The finding absolved the officials of the New York American League Baseball Club of blame. Evidence submitted to the office of the District Attorney, showed that the tragedy was the result of mass hysteria.

"Babe" Ruth, sent a message to a number of boy fans who were injured in the stampede and confined in hospitals.

"I miss you as do all the players on the Yankee team," Ruth said, "Please hurry and get well so you can come back to the game."

Mrs. Ruth, the new bride of the

Telegrams in Brief.

The Duke and Duchess of York were present at Edinburgh for the celebration of the sixteen hundredth anniversary of the granting of the city's charter by King Robert the Bruce. "The occasion is of special interest to the Duchess and myself because Robert Bruce was a common ancestor of us both," said the Duke.

At the annual meeting of the Netherlands Artificial Silk Company "Enka," it was announced that negotiations are proceeding favourably for the fusion to the utmost possible extent of the company's interests with those of the Vereinigte Glanzstoff Fabriken of Elberfeld.

Lord Balfour, who has not been really well for some months, has been ordered complete rest by his doctors. A bulletin announces this but adds that Lord Balfour's condition is quite satisfactory. Lord Balfour is 80 years of age.

Extensive oil prospecting is expected to begin in British Guiana soon under the supervision of experts from Trinidad and the United States, owing to the Governor's announcement that oil has been discovered in the Corentyne district, and that already 68 blocks of land have been leased for the exploitation of oil and minerals.

The first Belgian woman Deputy ever to be elected is the Socialist, Mlle. Lucie du Jardin, who has won a seat at Liege from the Communists.

COUNTRY OF VAST RESOURCES.

CANADA'S DESTINY.

[British United Press.]

Toronto, Ontario.—In a recent article written for a Toronto financial paper, Mr. James E. Boyle, Professor of Agricultural Economics at Cornell University states:—

"Canada is a country of vast virgin resources. The United States is sometimes spoken of as the richest country in the world, due to the immense progress of both agriculture and industry in that country. The fact is, however, that Canada is a country of larger area, and of far greater wealth in natural resources per capita. With a balanced development of Canadian resources, coupled with an equally balanced growth of these two great arteries of economic life—transportation and banking—Canada is destined to be the wealthiest country in the world. Already her exports per capita have a value four times those of the United States."

BRITISH SCHOOLBOYS' GERMAN TOUR.

IMPRESSIONS OF VISIT.

The party of 48 British public school boys, who, under the auspices of Toe H and the Kaiser Friedrich Real-Gymnasium of Berlin, have been paying a fortnight's visit to Germany left Berlin for Southampton.

After their reception by the Chief Burgomaster of Berlin at the Rathaus they spent three days in Dresden and the Saxon hills, where they saw something of the Jugendherbergen—those hostels, or sometimes mere shelter huts, scattered all over Germany for the use of the wanderers of the Youth Movement at which a night's lodging can be obtained for a mark or less. After the return from Saxony the party spent two evenings at the Opera, visited the gas and water exhibition and the aquarium, and made a day's excursion to Potsdam.

Wednesday was spent at the Kaiser Friedrich Gymnasium in order that they should obtain an idea of the lines on which the school of their hosts is run.

"During the stay at the Municipal Country House (Städtisches Landheim) at Birkowwerder, together with a class of boys from the Kaiser Friedrich Gymnasium, and during the entertainment of the British boys at the homes of their hosts on several occasions, the British and German boys had a good opportunity of getting to know each other. The impressions of a party of schoolboys on such a trip are not easily expressed, but it may be gathered that one observation shared by all was the intensity of application to school work imposed by the German system and the preoccupation with philosophical reflection throughout the upper forms of German high schools.

Money and Markets

HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Yesterday's quotations for rice and other commodities were as follows:

Rice.	Per Picul.
Red Seal	\$ 7.46
Wu Lung Foo	7.14
Green Seal	6.56
Ching Sam Chin	7.32
Broken Green Seal	6.30
Glutinous Green Seal	7.72
Glutinous Broken Red Seal	6.50
Long Unglutinous Green Seal	6.90
Miscellaneous.	
Granulated coarse sugar.	\$ 7.53
No. 15	
Granulated coarse sugar.	7.53
No. 21	
Groundnut Oil, Fongtze	22.70
Camellia-nut Oil	19.50
Yellow Dried Fungus	240.00
Avail. No. 2	102.00
Green Bean	7.50
Black Date	16.00
White Grapes	34.00
Dried Mushroom, Heung Shun	138.00

CANTON RAW SILK.

MARKET REPORT.

There is no change in the position of the market. Prices in Japan have further declined, and markets remain dull. Locally there have been small transactions for American account, but new business cannot be done at the prices quoted by sellers.

Quotations.

\$945.—for 14/15 N.S. Crack Chops.
\$935.—for 20/22 N.S. Ex-Ex.
\$935.—for 13/15 O.S. Best I.

CANTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Canton, May 29.	
Water Works	\$ 3.50
Electric Light & Power	4.40
Canton-Hankow Railway	0.50
The Sun Company	67.00
Singapore Company	120.00
Nanyang Brok. Tob. Co.	4.00
Canton Tramways	2.50
China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co.	48.00
Central Bank of China	42.00

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

H.K. Stocks.	May 29, 1929.
H.K. Banks	\$1245 buy.
Do. London	\$1831 nom.
Chartered Banks	\$1913 buy.
Mercantile Banks, A. & B.	\$233 nom.
Do. O.	\$2151 nom.
P. & O. Banks	\$291 nom.
East Asia Banks	\$304 buy.
Canton Insurance	\$353 buy.
North China Ins.	\$340 sel. & a.
Yanchoing Insurance	\$350 nom.
China Underwriters	\$210 sel.
China Fire Insurance	\$335 buy.
H.K. Fire Ins.	\$775 nom.
Douglases	\$33 sel.
H.K. Steamboats	\$26 sel.
H.K. Tugs	\$260 sel.
Leao-China (Prof.)	\$48 buy.
Do. (Ord.)	\$70 nom.
Shanghai Transport	\$71 nom.
Union Waterworks	\$22 nom.
Benguet	\$24 buy.
Kailan Mining Admin.	\$19 nom.
Langkai (combined)	\$14 nom.
Do. (single)	\$14 nom.
S'hai Exploration	\$14 nom.
Shanghai Loans	\$14 nom.
Banks	\$170 nom.
French Mines	\$124 buy.
H.K. & W. Wharves	\$124 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$38 nom.
China Provident	\$4 buy, 4 sel.
Hongkong	\$178 nom.
New Engineering	\$156 buy.
Shanghai Docks	\$124 buy.
Evo Cotton	\$124 buy.
Oriental Cotton	\$124 buy.
S'hai Cotton (old)	\$124 buy.
Do. (new)	\$124 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$9.50 buy, 8.80 sel.
H.K. Lands	\$8.50 buy, 8.30 sel.
Shanghai Lands	\$14 buy.
Humphreys Estates	\$14 sel.
H.K. Realities	\$3.35 sel.
H.K. Tramways	\$124 buy.
Fook Trans (old)	\$124 buy.
Do. (new)	\$124 buy.
Star Ferries	\$68 nom.
China Light, Cam. Rights	\$14 buy.
Do. Ex Rights	\$18 sel.
Do. Rights	\$35 nom.
H.K. Electric	\$56 sel. 56 sa.
Macao Electric	\$304 nom.
Sandakan Lights	\$304 nom.
Telephone	\$14 buy.
China Buses	\$11/8 buy.
Singapore Traction	\$16/8 buy.
Do. (Prof.)	\$16/8 buy.
China Sugars	\$80 cts. buy.
Malayan Sugars	\$82 nom.
Cement (combined)	\$2.80 sel.
Do. (old)	\$1.40 nom.
Do. (new)	\$1.40 nom.
H.K. Ropes	\$7 sel.
United Asbestos	\$5 buy.
Dairy Farms	\$191 buy.
Watsons	\$12 buy.
Der A. Wings	\$30 cts. buy.
Lane Crawford	\$2 sel.
Mackintosh	\$18 buy.
Sinclair	\$11.20 buy.
Wm. Powell	\$3.50 sel.
H.K. Amusement	\$291 buy, 291 sa.
H.K. Constructions	\$1 sel.
S'hai Indus. G. Bonds	\$7 sa.
H.K. Govt. Loans	\$4 prem. buy.
buy, buyers; sel., sellers; sa., sales nom.—nominal.	

THE NEW U.S. TARIFF.

BILL PASSED BY LOWER HOUSE.

EFFECT ON CHINA'S EXPORT TRADE.

WASHINGTON, May 27. The Tariff Revision Bill, introduced in the House of Representatives on May 8, has been passed by that Chamber, and now goes to the Senate for approval.

During the last three weeks various amendments have been made to the Bill, but it does not appear that these changes have affected the exports to the United States from China. The following list shows how various Chinese products were affected by the revision as originally drafted:

Figures within parenthesis indicate present tariff.

Figures within parenthesis indicate present tariff.	New Tariff.
Walnuts, unshelled.	5 cents a lb.
Walnuts, shelled.	15 cents a lb.
Almonds, unshelled.	5 cents a lb.
Almonds, shelled.	15 cents a lb.
Pearl, genuine (20 per cent.)	20 per cent.
Pearl, imitation (60 per cent.)	60 per cent.
Mother of pearl, undressed	free
Rattan Furniture (60 per cent.)	60 per cent.
Wrapper Tobacco	22.10 per lb.
Unstamped	22.10 per lb.
Stemmed	22.75
Sausage casings (free)	free
Cotton lace (50 per cent.)	60 per cent.
Cotton rag rugs (50 per cent.)	55 per cent.
Oil seeds	56 cents per lb.
Flax seeds	56 cents per lb.
Soya beans	2 cents per lb.
Peanuts, unshelled (3 cents per lb.)	4 cents per lb.
Peanuts, shelled (4 cents per lb.)	6 cents per lb.
Peanuts, blanched	7 cents per lb.
Soya bean oil (21 cents per lb.)	5 cents per lb.
Eggs (5 cents per dozen)	10 cts. per doz.

Carpet wools nominally are increased, but a provision continues whereby the duty is remitted if the carpets or rugs have been manufactured within four years (the present law requires manufacture within three years). The present duty on Oriental carpets and rugs is 55 per cent.

Tung oil and antimony are on the free list. The duty on metallic tungsten would be increased to 50 cents a pound. The tariff on wools and woollen fabrics generally is increased. Cotton cloth when the grade number exceeds 90 is increased to 11, with the same for bleached, printed and dyed cottons and coloured cotton fabrics generally. The tariff on cotton products ranges from 16 to 47 cents a pound.

Palm kernel oil is made dutiable to the amount of one cent gold per pound. The duty on sesame oil will be three cents gold per pound if the Bill is passed. Vegetable tallow is unchanged as is raw silk and straw matting. The duty on coco fibre mattings and rattan would be increased to 10 cents gold a pound. Also pile matting and the same materials would be increased by two cents gold per pound.

Egg yolks and egg albumen schedules range from unchanged to eight cents gold per pound but the present duty on dried eggs would not be changed. The schedules do not change the present duty on seaweed and products manufactured from seaweed. The Bill would increase the duties on cotton yarn, thread, textiles, and clean wool. There is an increase of three cents gold a pound on raw hides and raw cotton.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Reuter, May 29.	
Paris	124.05
Geneva	25.19
Berlin	20.345
Oslo	18.20
Helsingfors	1921
Athens	375
Buenos Aires	47 7/32
Hong Kong	1/11
New York	4.85
Amsterdam	12.065
Stockholm	18.14
Vienna	34.53
Madrid	34.325
Bucharest	818
Bombay	1/54
Yokohama	1/10 1/32
Brussels	34.915
Milan	92.65
Copenhagen	18.205
Prague	1821
Lisbon	1081
Rio	5.57/64
Shanghai	2/4
Silver (spot)	24 1/16
Silver (forward)	24 1/16

ATTACKING ASTHMA SCOURGE.

RESEARCH BY TEAM WORK.

PHYSICAL METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Good progress is being made in the British national campaign for the scientific investigation of asthma, hay-fever, eczema, migraine and allied diseases which, it is estimated, afflict at least half a million people in Great Britain.

At Guy's Hospital, London, a team, including a clinician, biochemist, bacteriologist, immunologist, rhinologist, psychologist and radiologist, is already at work. Here a number of patients are being subjected to an exhaustive investigation which has already disclosed a constant deficiency of certain elements in the blood, the correction of which it is hoped may relieve or even permanently cure the condition.

Equally promising is the work now being undertaken at the newly formed clinic at Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children, where asthma is being attacked at its simplest and most curable stage. The association of asthma with cyclic vomiting, epilepsy, migraine and skin disease is being investigated at this centre.

At the London Clinic, Ranelagh Road, S.W., physical methods of treatment including medicated inhalations, ultra-violet radiation, diathermy and breathing exercises are being carefully investigated by a physician who has visited the principal asthma spas on the Continent, including Mont Dore, Bad Reichenhall and Ems.

Grants to Hospitals.

It is proposed to give a grant to St. Mary's Hospital where active research on asthma has been carried out for the past eighteen years. It is also proposed to appoint a research worker at King's College, London University, to study the experimental production of asthma and the effects of drugs which relieve the paroxysm. At Brompton Hospital arrangements are being made to investigate the relationship of asthma to general respiratory diseases. A grant is also required by the London Hospital for examining the effects of X-ray therapy, of which encouraging reports have been made.

So keen is the national desire to forward this work that a number of institutions in the provinces have agreed to provide research facilities as soon as the necessary funds permit. Medical sub-committees are being appointed to inquire impartially and without prejudice into the claims of osteopaths, homeopaths, nature cures and others to treat asthma and its allied diseases, and no line of investigation which gives any promise of increasing knowledge of these mysterious disorders will be neglected.

An interesting feature of the campaign is the appeal which is being made to asthmatic sufferers to co-operate. All sufferers and the parents of all children suffering from asthma in Great Britain and the Overseas Dominions are being invited to assist the campaign not only by subscribing but by filling in family history forms which, it is hoped, will give valuable information as to the influence of heredity in asthma and its allied disorders.

A report of progress will be supplied to subscribers and the press. The estimated cost of the campaign is £50,000, of which approximately £5,200 has already been received in gifts and promises.

SUGAR FROM WOOD.

NEW GERMAN PROPOSAL.

[British United Press.]

Washington, D.C.—Commercial manufacture of sugar from wood is proposed in Germany, according to reports received at the United States Department of Commerce from Berlin.

Following the establishment in Heidelberg of a manufacturing concern established for the use of the process, it is now proposed to build a plant in Stettin with an approximate capacity of from 800 to 700 tons daily. British Distillers, Inc. of Edinburgh, according to the report, are interested in this process and have formed International Sugar and Alcohol Ltd. After erection of the producing plant in Stettin, it is planned to build other plants in Germany. Decision hinges on necessity of obtaining further financial backing.

PLIGHTS OF AGED CURATES.

HOPES AGAIN DASHED.

MARRIED MEN WITH £250 A YEAR.

Disappointment is felt by a large number of Churchmen who have been working to better the conditions of the older assistant clergy at the fact that their cause has found no place in the schemes made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for disposing of the surplus income of £450,000 expected during the year.

The estimate of the surplus and the schemes are described in the Commission's annual report.

Married Men on £250.

The position of the older curates who have not attracted the attention of the patrons of benefice is one of extreme hardship. Many are married men, and the average stipend available for them is no more than £250 a year. Owing to the natural desire of the beneficed clergy to have as their assistants men younger than themselves, however, many of the older clergy experience great difficulty in securing even this sum.

The Ecclesiastical Commission (Grants to Unbeneficed Clergy) Measure was passed by the Church Assembly in the Summer Session for the sole purpose of extending the powers of the Commissioners so as to allow them to make grants to unbeneficed as well as to beneficed clergy, with the principal object of assisting the old curates.

Younger Men Benefit.

Among the schemes that have now been made by the Commission to dispose of the surplus is one for contributing to funds for the endowment of assistant curacies. The announcement of this scheme has aggravated the disappointment, since it is felt that the Commissioners have availed themselves of the powers given them by the Measure only to introduce a scheme which will not affect the fortunes of the older assistant clergy.

The endowment of curacies, it is argued, will have no other effect than to relieve certain parishes of the costs of maintenance. It is further believed that if any advantage accrues to unbeneficed clergy it will go to the younger rather than to the older men. The hopes reposed in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were the greater since another recent effort to provide for the older assistant clergy failed. This was an unsuccessful attempt made at the last Session of the Assembly to amend the Patronage Measure so as to make the Patronage Board responsible for reporting the names of clergymen who could not attract the attention of patrons.

The constitution of the Ecclesiastical Commission has from its formation been subject to the criticism that it makes no provision for direct representation of the clergy. Its personnel consists of the diocesan bishops and members of the leading official laity.

LURED BY LIGHTS.

CURIOUS FISH WITH HEAD LAMP.

Some of the weirdest fish ever collected were shown recently to the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea in a room at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. There, in tall glass bottles of acid, hung many evil-looking fish, with long teeth as sharp as any needle and black bodies of sizes ranging from an inch to a foot.

Some of them live at tremendous depths, between 10,000 and 15,000 metres below the surface of the sea, a woman official stated, "and, of course, there's very little light down there, so they have a kind of headlight as a part of them."

"Post-ocular Luminous Organ."

She pointed out a little white disc immediately behind the eye, "a post-ocular luminous organ." "I suppose they can see their way about by these phosphorescent headlights, which, we think, give off a glow like moonlight." "But, do you see these barbels?" She pointed out stringlike and intricate attachments which trail from below the mouth of these "monsters."

"Well, some of these fish have lights at the end of these barbels, presumably for a remarkable reason. The lights attract the very small fishes. And that is the end of the curious ones, for at the other end of the barbels is a big mouth!"

NEW GERMAN VENTURE.

MAMMOTH LINER ALMOST COMPLETED.

BID FOR ATLANTIC TRAFFIC.

[British United Press.]

Berlin.—Virtually all Germany, but more particularly that section of the populace whose self-interest is bound up with the welfare of German shipping and shipbuilding, is counting the days until the new giant transatlantic liner Bremen is put into service—and incidentally is also praying that no misfortune overtakes this ship as happened in the case of its sister, the Europa.

Conversations with dozens of shipping men, government officials and private citizens have left the impression that a new era will dawn for Germany the moment the Bremen begins plying between Europe and America. In brief, this unusual liner—unusual not only because of its size but also because of its radical design—has become a sort of symbol. On it is pinned the hope that the realisation of Germany's dream of possessing the largest and most magnificent liners afloat is now not far distant. This dream was launched when the Bismark, Leviathan and Imperator were built, and appeared to have been shattered during the war when these proud ships were pressed into English and American service.

Luxurious Furnishings.

There can be little doubt but that the equipment, appointments and furnishings of the Bremen will be most modern and luxurious. Officials of the North German Lloyd company have promised "the best of everything." Nevertheless the real point of interest will lie in its performance, in its ability to develop sufficient speed to make it the fastest passenger ship on the Seven Seas. North German Lloyd authorities are confident that the Bremen can make the English Channel-New York crossing in exactly five days and do it regularly. They have sacrificed principles of ship construction and traditions of many years' standing in order to provide for additional speed.

In consequence the Bremen looks quite unlike any liner now in service. Naturally it is neither grotesque nor bizarre in appearance; it is after all a steamship; yet, because of the noteworthy difference between them, it will never be mistaken for the Leviathan (Vaterland), the Majestic (Bismarck), the Olympic or the Ile de France. Instead of their towering impressiveness and greyhound lines, the Bremen has been built fat and squat; it lies low in the water and its smoke funnels appear to be mere stumps; from a distance over the water it looks for all the world like a huge, fat, brightly coloured cigar.

In the third week of July the Bremen is scheduled to make its maiden trip. Early next summer the Europa, now being rebuilt, will join its sister ship on the North Atlantic run. Should these liners prove as successful as their owners predict it is not doubted but that they will be followed by larger and perhaps faster ships under Hamburg-American ownership.

ARRIVALS FROM WEST RIVER.

AN ATTEMPT TO REACH TAK HING.

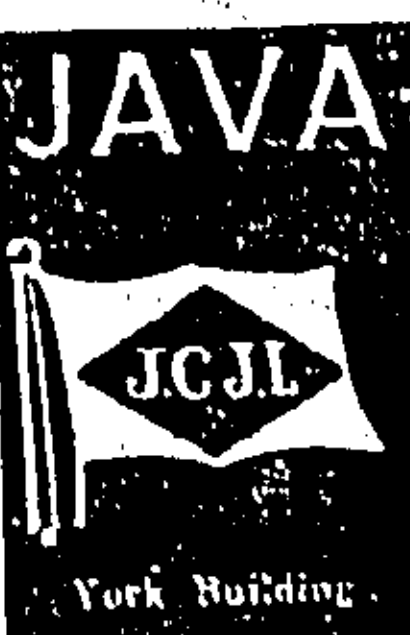
At the beginning of the week several West River vessels left Hong Kong for Sham Shui, the highest point up the river which it was then considered possible to reach. These vessels have returned and the masters report that everything is in order and the city very quiet.

The S.S. Tai Ming which arrived yesterday afternoon left again last night having reached Shui Hing, a port higher than Sham Shui. It is understood that the vessel will attempt to reach Tak Hing this time. It is the second port from Wuchow and about 50 miles from that city. The masters of the river boats have every confidence that they will be able to reach Wuchow itself within a week, granting that the present war situation takes its normal course.

The Chinese gunboats which have been part of the natural scenery of Sham Shui for the past few weeks are now at Shui Hing. Yesterday, the Kong Ning (Captain McCarthy) left for Shui Hing on her first voyage since the trouble.

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SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIMANOEK	DALAT, K'LONG, & AMOY	3rd June	5th June, 4 p.m.	MANILA, M'KAR, & SOERABAYA
TJIKARANG	S'HAU & AMOY	3rd June	5th June, 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJISAROE	S'HAU & AMOY	18th June	15th June, 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJISALAK	DALAT, K'LONG, & AMOY	17th June	19th June, 4 p.m.	MANILA, M'KAR, & SOERABAYA
TJISONDARI	S'HAU & AMOY	24th June	26th June, 4 p.m.	BATAVIA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJITAROEM	JAVA, MAKASSAR, & HAMBURG	1st June	1st June, 10 a.m.	AMOY & N. CHINA
TJISAROE	BATAVIA	1st June	2nd June, 4 a.m.	AMOY & S'HAU
TJILEBOET	JAVA, MAKASSAR, & HAMBURG	12th June	14th June, 4 a.m.	AMOY & S'HAU
TJISONDARI	BATAVIA	12th June	14th June, 4 a.m.	AMOY & S'HAU
TJIKEMBANG	BATAVIA	22nd June	24th June, 4 a.m.	AMOY & S'HAU
TJIKIRI	JAVA, MAKASSAR, & HAMBURG	26th June	29th June, 4 a.m.	AMOY & S'HAU

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M.V. "RHEINLAND"	due here on or about the 25th June
S.S. "TIBETZ"	due here on or about the 13th July
M.V. "LEVERKUSEN"	due here on or about the 18th July
M.V. "ERMLAND"	due here on or about the 2nd Aug.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:

M.V. "DUISBURG"	sailing from here on or about the 1st June
-----------------	--

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M.S. "Panama"	8th June	17th July
M.S. "Danmark"	17th June	23rd July
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M.S. "Asia"	14th August	24th Sept.
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**ENGLISH TOUR OF
INSPECTION.**

Several representatives of Lancashire local authorities are to join the housing and town-planning tour to Holland and Germany under the auspices of the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association. This tour will afford a unique opportunity of seeing what the Dutch and Germans are doing for housing and town planning. Of special interest at Amsterdam is the group of 132 houses where undesirable tenants are subject to special supervision. The party will subsequently visit Frankfurt, Cologne, and Essen. They will see the way that great sports centres and stadia are being erected in Germany, whereas we have to struggle in this country to raise the funds to purchase one playing-field. A special study is to be given to the work of the Regional Planning Federation in the Ruhr, which has very wide and drastic powers in order to control future developments and to ensure that the whole area is planned economically. The local authorities, both in Holland and Germany, are giving exceptional opportunities to this British party to study their housing and town planning schemes. These will show that in foresight and in modern layout we have a great deal to learn from Dutch and German housing reformers and architects.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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are hereby notified that their Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 29th May.
Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th June, will be subject to Rent.
All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 19th June, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
28th May, 1929. [7855]

TENNIS NOTES.

Good progress was made in the Tennis League over the week-end, nine matches being decided. The Hong Kong Cricket Club continue to maintain the good start they made this season and in all the three divisions they were again successful.

The Hong Kong Cricket Club are now favourably placed to win the "A" Division shield. They beat last year's champions, the Chinese Recreation Club, and followed that up by accounting for M.B.K. and South China. They have yet to meet Kowloon Cricket Club, Recreation, University, Craigengower, and Indian Recreation Club.

Competition in the "A" has so far been most interesting. The failure of the Chinese Recreation has given an incentive to other Clubs. But the Shield is still very open. Kowloon Cricket Club are confident of beating Hong Kong Cricket Club when they meet next Saturday, but they are less confident of their chances against the Chinese Recreation Club.

Another new factor to be taken into consideration is the "come-back" of the Indian Recreation Club. The Indians' team is composed of S. A. Ramjahn, A. E. Ramjahn, A. A. Ramjahn, S. H. Ismail, J. M. A. A. Razack and S. A. Hussain. The first four were members of their victorious 1923 team, and if they can produce something of their old form, the should upset calculations. They team has not as yet played a match, but on Saturday are down to play University.

Only two matches were played in this Division last week. Apart from Hong Kong Cricket beating South China, Kowloon Cricket Club beat M.B.K. South China did very creditably against their formidable opponents and with a little luck might have secured a fourth set, losing two sets after a prolonged struggle in each.

The tie between Kowloon and M.B.K. produced the even struggle expected. The former managed to gain the issue by the narrowest possible margin, 5 sets to 4, and had it not been for the Fincher Brothers, who showed exceptionally fine form and contributed 3 sets to their side, the M.B.K. would have won. Kowloon now tie with the Hong Kong Cricket Club in the first position of the League Table.

The "B" Division has not reached a critical stage yet, and so far the Chinese Recreation Club who have shown up extremely well, are the favourites. On Saturday they beat the Club de Recreation by a margin of 7 sets. The Hong Kong Cricket Club who are on level terms with them beat Y.M.C.A. comfortably, while Kowloon Cricket Club gained their first match at the expense of Nippon Club. The Indians, champions in 1923 lost to M.B.K. and have yet to register a point.

In the "C" Division, Civil Service, the leaders, maintained good form and had little difficulty in beating their neighbours, the Craigengower Cricket Club, while Recreation kept abreast with the leaders by beating the Indians.

The unofficial Chinese Interport between Hong Kong and Malaya, which ended last Friday after three days' play, resulted in a win for Hong Kong by the odd match, in five. Each side won two Singles, which Hong Kong was successful in the Doubles. Khoo Hooi Hye won the two matches for the Southerners while Ong Ee Kong lost in both his Singles.

The series, however, did not prove the success hoped for. This was unfortunate as matches of this nature are few and far between, and really necessary to stimulate competition in the Colony and to raise the standard of play. Followers of the game can well remember the exhibitions given by Howard and Robert Kinsey and Snodgrass in 1925. They played a few days only, but they left behind a standard which Hong Kong players were not slow to attempt to follow, with the result that the play in the 1928 championship "was noticeably better." It improved again in 1927, but the last two years have shown a decline.

Easy victories in all five matches might account as one of the factors that made the Chinese interport a rather tame affair. In the principal attraction, Khoo Hooi Hye beat M. W. Lo easily by 6-1, 6-2. The Hong Kong champion produced form far from his best and did not do justice either to himself or to the title he holds, and altogether gave a much poorer show than expected. Khoo, however, is to be congratulated on his fine performance. He possesses a very accurate and fast forehand drive and is a resourceful and cool player.

LAWN TENNIS.

**HUNTER AND MISS WILLS
BEATEN.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Arrived, May 29.

In the final of the Mixed Doubles in the French Hard-court Championship, the holders—Cochet (France) and Miss Elsie Bennett (Britain)—defeated F. T. Hunter and Miss Helen Wills (U.S.A.), 6-3, 6-2.

The Singles.

In the third round of the Singles Tilden defeated Duplax (France), 6-3, 6-4, 6-0.

Cocem (America) defeated, Collins, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-0.

Von Kehring (Hungary) defeated Austin, 4-6, 6-1, 2-6, 6-2, 7-5.

Gregory beat Aeschlimann (Switzerland), 4-6, 6-0, 6-0, 7-5.

In the second round of the women's singles Mademoiselle Berthet (France) defeated Miss Edith Cross (America), 6-3, 10-8.

Mrs. Watson beat Miss Morrill (America), 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Bouman (Dutch champion) was indisposed and scratched.

**PRESIDENT HOOVER AND
THE PRESS.**

Washington.—Newspapers play an important part in President Hoover's administration. They are his principal source of information as to what the nation is thinking and talking. Clippings of news and editorial articles dealing with the executive branch of the government are perused closely every night in his study.

The new system is President Hoover's own method, an elaboration of the scheme he used in the department of commerce for gauging the public reaction to his policies.

Forty-five newspapers of current date reach the White House every day. They are from the nearby cities, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Richmond and other cities within overnight mail distance. From these, the chief executive gains what he calls the "first blush" reaction to policies and developments in public affairs. A second group of papers, from more distant cities, arrives two or three days after a given event. These provide the studied reaction of editorial comment. Yet a third group arrives four or five days later, when the complete picture of the public reaction is available.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived by the s.s. Tandu from Japanese ports yesterday:—Mrs. E. Shaw and Master F. Shaw, Misses H. B. and D. Johnston, Miss Olsen, Mr. T. M. Sheehan, Mr. J. J. McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. H. Ruthford, Mrs. E. Headrick, Miss P. Veale, Mrs. A. S. Brevas, Miss C. E. Arnold, Miss I. Persse, Mr. E. E. Paulson, Mr. R. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Parker, Miss L. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. K. La Nauze, Miss T. Percival, Mr. P. N. Heymannson, Miss M. Stuckey, Mr. G. E. Brown and Mr. G. Caiger.

Departures.

The following passengers left by the s.s. Empress of France on May 28:—Mr. E. Andres, Master M. Abella, Mrs. M. Alingasa, Miss A. Anglum, Mr. and Mrs. A. Abadilla, Mr. D. Alvarez, Miss E. Baudister, Capt. and Mrs. T. S. Brand, Miss M. Brummitt, Miss F. Calvert, Mrs. B. Carmona, Rev. P. Cachopero, Rev. Juan Castado, Mr. M. Castillo, Mrs. M. R. Carlson, Mrs. L. M. Chester, Miss A. F. Cole, Mr. G. Cuvelier, Mrs. Dresbach, Miss W. Dresbach, Miss S. G. Denny, Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Eleazar, Mr. Gaw II, Rev. V. H. Gowan, Mr. M. Gutierrez, Mr. H. J. Gutierrez, Mrs. J. Honorio, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Henley, Prof. G. Janias, Miss M. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Paul S. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kaganaky, Miss F. Lincoln, Miss Lustgarten, Mr. S. Lozano, Mr. E. W. McReady, Mr. F. D. Matthews, Prof. M. Manqueras, Mr. B. Mornies, Mr. H. Morales, Mr. Jose Martin, Col. and Mrs. C. H. Nance, Miss K. Nance, Mrs. P. Ordoveza, Mr. O. Oclussen, Miss R. Ocampo, Mr. A. Patrian, Sir Henry and Lady Pollock, Miss F. F. Pekson, Miss L. Pekson, Miss E. Raemussen, Mr. J. O. Rubien, Mr. E. Repposo, Mr. A. Reyes, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Raffey, Mr. A. Secorio, Mr. C. F. Sackleton, Mr. C. C. Speyer, Prof. G. T. Suva, Mr. J. Scholobom, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Southorn, Mr. M. Samuel, Mr. C. C. Totton, Mr. N. Totton, Miss M. C. Totton, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Thurston, Mr. A. Tiongo, Mr. and Mrs. A. Villaseñor, Mrs. A. Verdes and family, Miss J. Waters, Lt. U. G. Woodhouse.

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Pres. Monroe, Sun., July 28, 8 a.m.
Pres. Wilson, Sun., Aug. 11, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Lincoln, June 4, 6 p.m.
Pres. Cleveland, June 8, 6 p.m.
Pres. Madison, June 18, 6 p.m.
Pres. Pierce, June 22, 6 p.m.
Pres. Jackson, July 2, 6 p.m.
Pres. Taft, July 6, 6 p.m.

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Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.

AMOI.

Haiyang, Douglas, May 31.
Tjitoroom, J.C.J.L., June 1.
Antung, B. & S., June 2.
Tjitoroon, J.C.J.L., June 2.
Haiching, Douglas, June 4.
Sinkiang, B. & S., June 4.
Haining, Douglas, June 7.
Kweiyang, B. & S., June 9.
Santhia, B.I., June 9.
Shantung, B. & S., June 11.
Tjiliboet, J.C.J.L., June 14.
Tjitoroon, J.C.J.L., June 14.
Kumsang, Jardine's, June 19.
Takada, B.I., June 21.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., June 24.

ANTWERP.

Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Ansgr, Melchers, June 8.
City of Glasgow, Bank, June 10.
Malaya, Manners, June 12.
Asuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Tanda, E. & A., May 31.
Changke, B. & S., June 13.
Calulu, Dodwell's, June 22.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., June 26.

BALIOT PORTS.

Fulda, Melchers, June 2.
Malaya, Manners, June 12.
Main, Melchers, June 19.

BALTIMORE.

Nelus, B.F., June 5.
Comelbank, Bank, June 7.
City of Mobile, Bank, June 15.

BANGKOK.

Hirundo, Thoresen's, June 2.
Kiangsu, B. & S., June 2.
Kwangtung, B. & S., June 3.
Hiram, Thoresen's, June 3.
Kuying, B. & S., June 9.

BELAWAN DELI.

Fulda, Melchers, June 2.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., June 6.
Main, Melchers, June 15.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.

BOMBAY.

Sado Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.

BOSTON.

Asuka Maru, N.Y.K., May 31.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Nelus, B.F., June 5.
Imperial Prince, Furness, June 8.
Comelbank, Bank, June 7.
City of Mobile, Bank, June 15.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 18.
Javanece Prince, Furness, June 20.

BREMER.

Fulda, Melchers, June 2.
Ansgr, Melchers, June 8.
Main, Melchers, June 19.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.

BRINDISI.

Rosanda, Dodwell's, June 1.
Romolo, Dowell's, June 3.
Fiume, Dodwell's, June 15.
Veneria, Dodwell's, June 25.

CALCUTTA.

Akita Maru, N.Y.K., May 31.
Namsang, Jardine's, June 3.
Suisang, Jardine's, June 3.
Taima, B.I., June 12.

CEBU.

Kentucky, States S.S., May 31.
Tacoma, States S.S., June 3.
Washington, S.S.S., June 17.
Golden Tide, S.S.S., June 21.

CHEFOO.

Sarpedon, B.F., May 31.
Kueichow, B. & S., June 14.
Huichow, B. & S., June 25.

COLOMBO.

Duisburg, Jelsen, June 1.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Fulda, Melchers, June 2.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Sphinx, M.M., June 4.
Romolo, Dodwell's, June 7.
Ansgr, Melchers, June 8.
Delta, P. & O., June 8.
Aeneas, B.F., June 11.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.
Fiume, Dodwell's, June 15.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Sauerland, Jelsen, June 15.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.
Angers, M.M., June 18.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 25.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.

COPENHAGEN.

Delhi, Gilman's, June 5.
Malaya, Manners, June 12.
Canton, Gilman's, June 24.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

DALRY.

Sarpedon, B. & S., May 31.
Liangchow, B. & S., June 2.
Trier, Melchers, June 8.
Kanchow, B. & S., June 9.
Lahn, Melchers, June 14.

DUTCH PORTS.

Diomed, B.F., May 30.
Duisburg, Jelsen, June 1.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Delhi, Gilman's, June 5.
Ansgr, Melchers, June 8.
City of Glasgow, Bank, June 10.
Sauerland, Jelsen, June 10.
Saarland, Jelsen, June 10.
Aeneas, B.F., June 11.
Malaya, Manners, June 12.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Sauerland, Jelsen, June 15.
Asuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Main, Melchers, June 19.
Canton, Gilman's, June 22.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 29.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

FOOCHOW.

Haiyang, Douglas, May 31.
Liangchow, B. & S., June 2.
Haiching, Douglas, June 4.
Haining, Douglas, June 7.

GENOA.

Duisburg, Jelsen, June 1.
Fulda, Melchers, June 2.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Glancus, B.F., June 3.
Ansgr, Melchers, June 8.
Dakar Maru, N.Y.K., June 10.
Sauerland, Jelsen, June 15.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.
Cyclops, B.F., June 20.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.

GLASGOW.

Glancus, B.F., June 3.
Aeneas, B.F., June 11.
Cyclops, B.F., June 20.

GOTHENBURG.

Delhi, Gilman's, June 5.
Malaya, Manners, June 12.
Canton, Gilman's, June 24.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Tonkin, M.M., June 4.
Kwangtung, B. & S., June 5.
Tenn, B. & S., June 7.

HAMBURG.

Diomed, B.F., May 30.
Duisburg, Jelsen, June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Fulda, Melchers, June 2.
Delhi, Gilman's, June 5.
Ansgr, Melchers, June 8.
City of Glasgow, Bank, June 10.
Malaya, Manners, June 12.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Sauerland, Jelsen, June 15.
Canton, Gilman's, June 24.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

HAYRE.

Glancus, B.F., June 3.
Malaya, Manners, June 12.
Cyclops, B.F., June 20.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

HONOLULU.

Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.
Pres. Grant, Dollar, June 4.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., June 12.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, June 18.

ILOILO.

Kentucky, States S.S., May 31.
Tanda, E. & A., May 31.
Comelbank, Bank, June 7.
City of Mobile, Bank, June 15.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 18.
Javanece Prince, Furness, June 20.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.

JAPAN PORTS.

Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.
Tyndareus, B.F., June 1.
Quarrington Court, Jar., June 2.
Trier, Melchers, June 8.
General Metzing, M.M., June 4.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., June 5.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., June 8.
Nippon, Dwell's, June 8.
Panama, Manners, June 8.
Machon, B.F., June 9.
Santhia, B.I., June 9.
Saarland, Jelsen, June 10.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., June 10.
Machon, B.F., June 11.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, June 11.
Machon, B.F., June 12.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., June 12.
Glenishane, Jardine's, June 14.
Lahn, Melchers, June 14.
Tsushima Maru, N.Y.K., June 14.
Danmark, Manners, June 17.
Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., June 17.
Andre Lebon, M.M., June 18.
Kumsang, Jardine's, June 18.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, June 18.
Takada, B.I., June 21.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 22.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, June 25.
Rhinecland, Jelsen, June 25.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 26.
Nagara, Gilman's, June 29.

JAVAN PORTS.

Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., June 5.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., June 5.
Tjitoroon, J.C.J.L., June 15.
Tjialak, J.C.J.L., June 19.

LIVERPOOL.

Glancus, B.F., June 3.
Dakar Maru, N.Y.K., June 10.
Cyclops, B.F., June 20.

LONDON.

Diomed, B.F., May 30.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Delta, P. & O., June 8.
City of Glasgow, Bank, June 10.
Aeneas, B.F., June 11.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.

LOS ANGELES.

Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.
Pres. Grant, Dollar, June 4.
Gold Hind, S.S.S., June 8.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, June 18.

MANILA.

Kentucky, States S.S., May 31.
Tanda, E. & A., May 31.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.
Duisburg, Jelsen, June 1.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Tacoma, States S.S., June 3.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, June 4.
Nelus, B.F., June 5.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., June 5.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, June 8.
Sauerland, Jelsen, June 15.
Tjitoroon, J.C.J.L., June 15.
Washington, S.S.S., June 17.
Changke, B. & S., June 18.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 18.
Tjialak, J.C.J.L., June 19.
Calulu, Dodwell's, June 22.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, June 22.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., June 22.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.

MARSEILLES.

Diomed, B.F., May 30.
Duisburg, Jelsen, June 1.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Fulda, Melchers, June 2.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Sphinx, M.M., June 4.
Ansgr, Melchers, June 8.
Delta, P. & O., June 8.
City of Glasgow, Bank, June 10.
Dakar Maru, N.Y.K., June 10.
Nelus, B.F., June 11.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Sauerland, Jelsen, June 15.
Asuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Angers, M.M., June 18.
Main, Melchers, June 19.
Canton, Gilman's, June 22.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.

NAPLES.

Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.

NEWGOWANG.

Liangchow, B. & S., June 2.
Kanchow, B. & S., June 9.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Glancus, B.F., June 3.
Suisang, Jardine's, June 3.
Sphinx, M.M., June 4.
Kwangtung, B. & S., June 5.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., June 6.
Romolo, Dwell's, June 7.
Wakasa Maru, N.Y.K., June 7.
Ansgr, Melchers, June 8.
Delta, P. & O., June 8.
Namsang, Jardine's, June 8.
Kweiyang, B. & S., June 9.
Aeneas, B.F., June 11.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.
Taima, B.I., June 12.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Sauerland, Jelsen, June 15.
Angers, M.M., June 18.
Main, Melchers, June 19.
Cyclops, B.F., June 20.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Siam, Manners, June 30.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Asuka Maru, N.Y.K., May 31.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Nelus, B.F., June 5.
Imperial Prince, Furness, June 8.
Comelbank, Bank, June 7.
City of Mobile, Bank, June 15.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 18.
Javanece Prince, Furness, June 20.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.

NORTH CHINA.

Sarpedon, B.F., May 30.
Tjitoroon, J.C.J.L., June 1.
Trier, Melchers, June 8.
Panama, Manners, June 8.
Lahn, Melchers, June 14.
Danmark, Manners, June 17.

ORAN.

Fulda, Melchers, June 2.
Main, Melchers, June 19.

OSLO.

Delhi, Gilman's, June 5.
Canton, Gilman's, June 24.
Golden Tide, S.S.S., June 21.

PORTLAND.

Wisconsin, S.S.S., June 1.
Iowa, S.S.S., June 20.

PANAMA.

Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.
Asuka Maru, N.Y.K., May 31.

PENANG.

Akita Maru, N.Y.K., May 31.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Suisang, Jardine's, June 3.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., June 6.
Delta, P. & O., June 8.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.
Taima, B.I., June 12.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.

PLYMOUTH.

Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.

RAHAY.

Bremheraven, Melchers, June 5.
Calulu, Dodwell's, June 22.

RANGOON.

Akita Maru, N.Y.K., May 31.

SAIGON.

Sphinx, M.M., June 4.
Angers, M.M., June 18.

SANDAKAN.

Tanda, E. & A., May 31.
Hainsang, Jardine's, June 4.
Hainsang, Jardine's, June 18.
Calulu, Dodwell's, June 22.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.
Wisconsin, S.S.S., June 1.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., June 4.
Golden Hind, S.S.S., June 8.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., June 12.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, June 18.
Iowa, S.S.S., June 20.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Delhi, Gilman's, June 1.
Malaya, Manners, June 12.
Canton, Gilman's, June 22.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

SEATTLE.

Tyndareus, B.F., June 1.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, June 11.
Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., June 17.
Proteus, B.F., June 20.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, June 22.

SHANGHAI.

Tjitoroon, J.C.J.L., June 1.
Chenan, B. & S., June 2.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Liangchow, B. & S., June 2.
Quarrington Court, Jar., June 2.
Szechuen, B. & S., June 2.
Tjitoroon, J.C.J.L., June 2.
Trier, Melchers, June 2.
Waishang, Jardine's, June 2.
General Metzing, M.M., June 4.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., June 4.
Sinkiang, B. & S., June 4.
Automedon, B.F., June 5.
Chaksang, Jardine's, June 5.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., June 5.
Linan, B. & S., June 6.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., June 6.
Kashgar, P. & O., June 7.
Nippon, Dwell's, June 8.
Panama, Manners, June 8.
Kwongsang, Jardine's, June 9.
Machon, B.F., June 9.
Kanchow, B. & S., June 9.
Sochow, B. & S., June 9.
Saarland, Jelsen, June 10.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., June 10.
Tjiliboet, J.C.J.L., June 10.
Machon, B.F., June 11.
Shantung, B. & S., June 11.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, June 11.
Foonshing, Jardine's, June 12.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., June 12.
Glenishane, Jardine's, June 12.
Lahn, Melchers, June 14.
Tjiliboet, J.C.J.L., June 14.
Tjitoroon, J.C.J.L., June 14.
Fushima Maru, N.Y.K., June 14.
City of Athens, Bank, June 15.
Danmark, Manners, June 17.
Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., June 17.
Kumsang, Jardine's, June 18.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, June 18.
Bellerophon, B.F., June 20.
Timavo, Dodwell's, June 20.
Glenog, Jardine's, June 22.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., June 24.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, June 25.
Rhinecland, Jelsen, June 25.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 26.
Nagara, Gilman's, June 29.

SINGAPORE.

Akita Maru, N.Y.K., May 31.
Duisburg, Jelsen, June 1.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Antung, B. & S., June 2.
Fulda, Melchers, June 2.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Glancus, B.F., June 3.
Suisang, Jardine's, June 3.
Sphinx, M.M., June 4.
Kwangtung, B. & S., June 5.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., June 6.
Romolo, Dwell's, June 7.
Wakasa Maru, N.Y.K., June 7.
Ansgr, Melchers, June 8.
Delta, P. & O., June 8.
Namsang, Jardine's, June 8.
Kweiyang, B. & S., June 9.
Aeneas, B.F., June 11.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.
Taima, B.I., June 12.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Sauerland, Jelsen, June 15.
Angers, M.M., June 18.
Main, Melchers, June 19.
Cyclops, B.F., June 20.
Rajputana, P. & O., June 22.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Siam, Manners, June 30.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Wakasa Maru, N.Y.K., June 7.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.
Wakasa Maru, N.Y.K., June 7.

SWATOW.

Chenan, B. & S., May 30.
Sarpedon, B.F., May 30.
Haiyang, Douglas, May 31.
Antung, B. & S., June 2.
Waishang, Jardine's, June 2.
Hirundo, Thoresen's, June 2.
Kiangsu, B. & S., June 2.
Szechuen, B. & S., June 2.
Haiching, Douglas, June 4.
Chaksang, Jardine's, June 5.
Painan, B. & S., June 5.
Hiram, Thoresen's, June 9.
Kuying, B. & S., June 9.
Kwongsang, Jardine's, June 9.
Sochow, B. & S., June 9.
Foonshing, Jardine's, June 12.
Kueichow, B. & S., June 14.

TAKAO.

Sarpedon, B.F., May 31.

TIENTSIN.

Chipshing, Jardine's, May 31.
Trier, Melchers, June 2.
Kueichow, B. & S., June 14.
Lahn, Melchers, June 14.
Huichow, B. & S., June 25.

TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Rosanda, Dodwell's, June 1.
Romolo, Dowell's, June 3.
Fiume, Dodwell's, June 15.
Veneria, Dodwell's, June 25.

TSINGTAO.

Sarpedon, B.F., May 30.
Szechuen, B. & S., June 2.
Trier, Melchers, June 2.
Waishang, Jardine's, June 2.
Sinkiang, B. & S., June 4.
Chaksang, Jardine's, June 5.
Kwongsang, Jardine's, June 9.
Sochow, B. & S., June 9.
Shantung, B. & S., June 11.
Foonshing, Jardine's, June 12.
Lahn, Melchers, June 14.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Tyndareus, B.F., June 1.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., June 5.
Proteus, B.F., June 20.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 26.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Tyndareus, B.F., June 1.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., June 5.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, June 11.
Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., June 17.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, June 22.

VIAIWEI.

Sarpedon, B.F., May 31.
Kueichow, B. & S., June 14.
Huichow, B. & S., June 25.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND MOVEMENTS.

Achilles due from Singapore June 21.
Aeneas due from Shanghai June 11.
Adrastus due from Europe July 3.
Agapenor due from Singapore July 23.
Akita Maru due from Japan May 25.
Alipore due from Europe June 18.
Altai Maru left for Shanghai May 14.
Andes Maru due June 8.
Angers due from Shanghai June 18.
Antenor due from Europe July 25.
Antiochus left for Shanghai May 29.
Anyo Maru due from Singapore June 24.
Arafura due from Australia July 8.
Asaphion due from Japan June 2.
Asuka Maru due from Singapore May 27.
Atlas Maru due from Singapore June 3.
Atsuta Maru due from Japan June 14.
Autolycus due from Europe June 25.
Automedon due from Europe June 5.
Awa Maru left for Shanghai May 27.
Bellerophon due from Europe June 18.
Bessa due from Europe June 6.
Bingo Maru due from Singapore June 12.
Canton due from Shanghai June 21.
Cape Cornwall due May 31.
Carmarthenshire due from Shanghai May 27.
Celebes, Maru due from Singapore June 17.
Changke due from Japan June 11.
Chenan due from Shanghai May 29.
Chicago Maru due from East Africa May 30.
City of Glasgow due from Shanghai June 10.
City of Athens due from Singapore June 15.
City of Bedford due from Singapore July 19.
City of Evansville due from Singapore June 24.
City of Lille due from Shanghai May 17.
City of Mobile due from Shanghai June 17.
City of Singapore due from Europe May 29.
City of Tokio due from Europe July 6.
Cremor due from Shanghai June 5.
Cyclops due from Japan June 20.
Dakar Maru due from Japan

CHINA NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 30th May, 10 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ANTUNG"	On 2nd June, 8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZCHUEN"	On 2nd June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 2nd June, Noon
FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI & DALNY	"LIANGCHOW"	On 2nd June, 3 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG"	On 4th June, 5 p.m.
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 5th June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 6th June, 8 a.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TEAN"	On 7th June, 10 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWEIYANG"	On 9th June, 6 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW"	On 9th June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 9th June, Noon
SHANGHAI, NEWCHOW & DALNY	"KANCHOW"	On 9th June, 3 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANGTUNG"	On 11th June, 5 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 14th June, 11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 24th June, 11 a.m.

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CHANGTE	11th June	18th June
TAIPING	16th July	23rd July
CHANGTE	13th August	20th August
TAIPING	17th September	24th September

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AMERICAN & MANHATTAN LINE (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

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S.S. "NELEUS"	via Suez Canal	5th June
S.S. "CITY OF MOBILE"	via Suez Canal	15th June
S.S. "MACHAON"	via Suez Canal	3rd July

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SPHINX	4th June	G. METZINGER	4th June
ANGERS	18th June	ANDRE LEBON	18th June
G. METZINGER	2nd July	PORTHOS	2nd July
ANDRE LEBON	16th July	CHENONCEAUX	16th July
PORTHOS	30th July	ATHOS II	30th July
CHENONCEAUX	13th Aug.	D'ARTAGNAN	13th Aug.
ATHOS II	27th Aug.	SPHINX	27th Aug.
D'ARTAGNAN	10th Sept.	ANGERS	10th Sept.

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MAY 28, 1929.													MAY 29, 1929.												
STATION	Hour	Knots	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind			Haze	Clouds	Remarks	Hour	Knots	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind			Haze	Clouds	Remarks			
						Direction	Force	Speed									Direction	Force	Speed						
Wladivostok	12											6													
Nemuro	11		29.76	75.6		SE	1	1				29.75	75.5					SE	1				0		
Hokodate			29.88	75.9		SE	1	1				29.76	75.6					SE	1				1		
Tokio			30.02	76.2		SE	1	1				29.69	75.4					N	1				1		
Kochi			29.74	75.5		WSW	1	1				29.76	75.6										0		
Nagasaki			29.76	75.6		SW	1	1				29.82	75.7										0		
Kaposhima			29.72	75.0		NE	1	1				29.80	75.7					NW	1				1		
Oshima			29.76	75.6		N	1	1				29.82	75.7					NNW	1				1		
Naha			29.78	75.5		N	1	1				29.82	75.7					N	1				2		
Ishigakijima			30.22	76.7		NNE	1	1				29.82	75.7										0		
Bonin Island			29.94	79.5		SSW	1	1				29.96	76.1					S	1				1		
Chefoo	15		29.87	75.7	70	37	NW	2	2	b	6	29.88	76.0	60	71	W	1	SSW	1	1	1	1	b		
Shanghai	14		29.92	75.9	75	53	ENE	2	2	b	6	29.93	75.9	67	100	SW	1	SW	1	1	1	1	b		
Gutzlaff			29.98	76.1	68	74	NE	1	1	o	7	29.97	76.1	60	84	S	1	S	1	1	1	1	b		
Sharp Peak			29.83	75.7	73	79	E	2	2	o	7	29.87	75.7	71	90	N	1	ENE	1	1	1	1	b		
Amoy			29.80	75.6	82	60	ESE	4	4	b	6	29.85	75.8	71	80	ENE	1	ENE	1	2	2	2	b		
Swatow			29.83	75.7	75	91	E	2	2	o	7	29.84	75.7	70	85	N	2	E	2	2	2	2	b		
Taihou	11		29.87	75.7	79	61	E	4	4	b	5	29.86	75.8	64	96	E	2	E	2	2	2	2	b		
Taihu			29.82	75.7	81		NNW	2	2	o	7	29.84	75.7	68				N	2	2	2	2	b		
Taiwan			29.79	75.6	86		WSW	2	2	o	7	29.80	75.6	72				N	2	2	2	2	b		
Koshun			29.78	75.8	84		NE	4	4	b	7	29.79	75.6	77				NNE	2	2	2	2	b		
Pescadores			29.86	75.8	81		NE	6	6	b	7	29.81	75.7	73				NNE	4	4	4	4	b		
Hong Kong	14		29.79	75.6	80	68	E	3	3	c	6	29.81	75.7	75	84	E	1	ENE	1	1	1	1	b		
Gap Rock			29.79	75.6			ENE	5	5	b	7	29.79	75.6					E	4	4	4	4	b		
Macao			29.78	75.6	84	71	SE	2	2	o	7	29.78	75.6	75	67	ESE	2						o		
Holbow			29.73	75.1	78	100	E	2	2	o	7														
Pratas Island			29.76	75.5	79	83	NNE	5	5	o	7	29.76	75.5	78	91	NE		NE		4	4	4	o		
Phu Lien	15		29.69	75.4	79	91	E	4	4	r	7	29.76	75.6	75	98	ENE		ENE		4	4	4	o		
Tourane			29.67	75.6	82		NE	2	2	o	7	29.73	75.1	81				NNW	2	2	2	2	o		
Cape St. James			29.71	75.4	84		SSW	2	2	o	7	29.79	75.6	77				SW	6	6	6	6	o		
Basco	14		29.73	75.1	79	92	NE	4	4	o	6	29.76	75.0	77	92	NE	2			2	2	2	o		
Apurri			29.71	75.4	86	78	NE	4	4	o	7	29.74	75.4	79	95								r		
Tuguegarao																									
Vigan																									
Manila			29.72	75.4	86	65	W	4	4	b	7	29.78	75.3	77	92	SE	1	SE	1	1	1	1	o		
Legaspi			29.71	75.4	93	61	SW	4	4	b	7	29.78	75.3	76	96					0	0	0	b		
Calbayog			29.73	75.1	90	66	SSE	2	2	b	7	29.78	75.3	79	95					0	0	0	b		
Tacloban			29.73	75.1	90	72	S	4	4	b	7	29.79	75.6	79	92	NE	1	NE	1	1	1	1	o		
Iloilo			29.72	75.5	86	65	SSW	4	4	b	7	29.78	75.3	77	96								o		
Cebu			29.71	75.4	86	58	S	4	4	b	7														
Surigao												29.78	75.3	77	96								o		
Saipan												5													
Guam	12.22		29.80	75.9			SE	4	4	2	2	29.85	75.1					E	4	4	4	4	o		
Yap	11.00		29.73	75.1			SSW	1	1	o	5	29.81	75.7										2		
Faleo																									
Ponape																									
Labuan	14		29.79	75.6	90	84	NE	4	4	b	6	29.86	75.8	77	91	E	2						b		

May 29d. 11h. 36m.—Weak anticyclone areas are situated over N. China and to the east of Bonins. Pressure is relatively low in a trough extending from Indo-China to the Pacific. A depression is situated in the vicinity of Tokyo.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.0 inch. Total since January 1; 10.18 inches, against an average of 22.34 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON THE 30th.

- DISTRICT. FORECAST.
- 1.—Formosa Channel. N. winds, moderate.
 - 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamoo. E. winds, moderate; fine to cloudy.
 - 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock.
 - 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, May 29.

Previous Day	On Date	On Date
at 4 p.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer... 29.76	29.85	29.76
Temperature... 79	83	81
Humidity... 69	52	62
Wind... Direction E E E		
Force... 4 3 3		
Weather... C H B		
Rain... 0.00 0.00 0.00		

Highest open-air Temperature, 28.84

Lowest open-air Temperature, 29.70

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; E=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

\$7.50

will keep you in touch with Hong Kong news for six months

AFTER YOU GO AWAY

and you will certainly want to know what is happening. Send an order for the Weekly Press to be sent to you. We at 11, The House Street, will do the rest.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 30 to June 5, 1929.

High Water. Low Water.

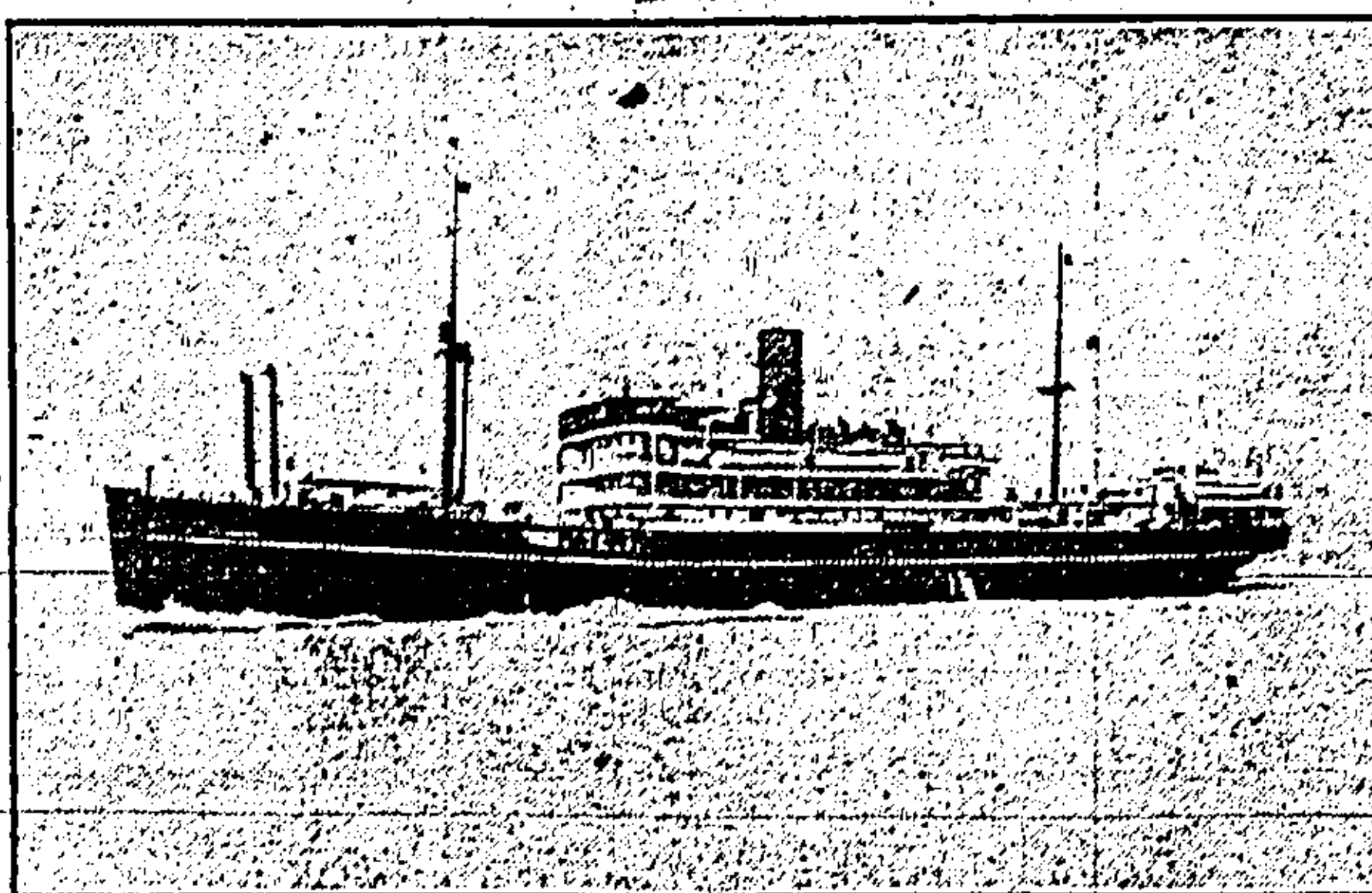
Day of Week	Date	Month	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Thurs.	30	May	No. infer. high	10.42	No. infer. low	1.1
Fri.	31	May	No. infer. high	10.34	No. infer. low	1.6
Sat.	1	June	1.37 a.m.	10.34	1.37 a.m.	1.6
Sun.	2	June	1.37 a.m.	10.34	1.37 a.m.	1.6
Mon.	3	June	1.37 a.m.	10.34	1.37 a.m.	1.6
Tues.	4	June	1.37 a.m.	10.34	1.37 a.m.	1.6
Wed.	5	June	1.37 a.m.	10.34	1.37 a.m.	1.6

THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK

COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONG KONG.
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watson's, Benson's, Marconi.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron, Steel and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



S.S. "CHANGTE"

Passenger and Cargo Vessel, Built and Engineered at Kowloon Docks by THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD. to the order of the AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD. For Australia-Hong Kong Service.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.L.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	Date
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"WAISHING" "CHAKSANG" "KWONGSANG" "FOOSHING"	Sun., 2nd June, at 10 a.m. Wed., 5th June, at 10 a.m. Sun., 9th June, at 10 a.m. Wed., 12th June, at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"KUMSANG" "HOSANG" "KUTSANG"	Tues., 18th June, at 9 a.m. Sat., 29th June, at 7 a.m. Wed., 10th July, at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG" "NAMSANG"	Mon., 3rd June, at 3 p.m. Sat., 8th June, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" "MAUSANG"	Tues., 4th June, at 3 p.m. Sun., 16th June, at 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	Fri., 31st May, at 11 a.m.
CANTON	"KWONGSANG"	Mon., 3rd June, at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone: CENTRAL No. 315

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £83.

TO LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO

Steamship "GLENIFFER"	...	26th June
Steamship "GLENSEANE"	...	24th July
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	...	14th August
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOY"	...	4th Sept.

TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Steamship "QUARRINGTON COURT"	...	2nd June
Steamship "GLENSEANE"	...	14th June
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	...	22nd June

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.



FAR EASTERN PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA:

Cabin class ... £73. Intermediate class ... £48.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI & AMOY	Liangchow	30th May
SHANGHAI & SWATOW via SIBERIA (London, 3rd-5th May)	Glasgow	30th May
JAPAN, SHANGHAI & SWATOW via SIBERIA (London, 3rd-5th May)	Katori Maru	31st May
JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Shidzuoka Maru	31st May
EUROPE via NEAPOLIS (Letters and Papers London, 2nd May)	Quarrington Court	1st June
SHANGHAI & SWATOW	Lahore	1st June
SHANGHAI & AMOY	St. Albans	1st June
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Emp. of France	2nd June
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Lincoln	3rd June
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Grant	4th June
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	General Meisinger	4th June
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Cleveland	7th June
JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Dalla	7th June
AMERICA	Pres. Lincoln	10th June

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

FOR	PER	DATE & TIME
Japan	Ginjo Maru	Thursday, 30th, 10.30 A.M.
Swatow	Hydrograph	2.30 P.M.
Seigon	Hafikow	5.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Bombay, Launceston	Chicago Maru	Friday, 31st, 8.30 A.M.
Marques and South Africa	Tanda	Parcels Noon
Manila, Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 15th June	Haigang	Letters 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou		
Japan & Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 30th June	Tyndarus	Saturday, 1st, Reg. 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 P.M. Kooloon P.O.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, S. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 1st July	Katori Maru	Reg. 10.00 A.M. Letters 10.00 A.M. G.P.O.
Amoy	Antung	Reg. 10.45 A.M. Letters 11.30 A.M.
Manila	Pres. Polk	5.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Fuzhou	Liangchow	Sunday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow via Swatow	Kiangsu	9.0 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	Hwan Maru	9.0 A.M.
Straits and Calcutta	Sui Sang	Monday, 3rd, Parcels 10.00 A.M. Letters Noon
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America and EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 29th June & Europe via Siberia	Pres. Grant	Parcels 11.00 A.M. Reg. 11.15 A.M. Letters Noon
Shanghai, Japan & EUROPE via Siberia	General Meisinger	Tuesday, 4th, Reg. 1.15 P.M. Letters 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou	Hwan Maru	1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou	Tunkin	1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou	Hafikow	1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou	Kooloon P.O.	Reg. 1.00 P.M. Letters 1.00 P.M. G.P.O.
Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou	Sphinx	Reg. 1.45 P.M. Letters 2.30 P.M.
Amoy	Sinkiang	3.00 P.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital\$30,000,000
Issued & Fully Paid-up.....\$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling\$14,000,000
Silver

Reserve Liability of Proprietors\$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Board of Directors:
N. S. Brown, Esq., Chairman.
W. H. Bell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. B. D. W. L. Patterson, Esq.
F. Beith, Esq.
A. H. Compton, T. E. Pearce, Esq.
M. T. Johnson, J. A. Plummer, Esq.
B. Lander Lewis, J. P. Warren, Esq.
Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. C. HYNES.

BRANCHES:—
Amoy, Hong Kong, Penang, Hanoi, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Johore, Saigon, Bombay, Kobe, San Francisco, Calcutta, Kowloon, Cebu, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Chefoo, London, Singapore, Colombo, Lyons, Saurabaya, Dairen, Fuzhou, Malacca, Patani, Haiphong, Manila, Tientsin, Hamburg, Mukden, Tokyo, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tsingtao, Harbin, New York, Yokohama, Hongkong, Peking.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms on which will be quoted on application.
Hong Kong, 17th Apr., 1929. [28]

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

For the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. C. HYNES,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 13th Sept., 1927. [2]

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
U.S. \$3,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
37, WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.

An American Bank offering complete Foreign Banking Service in the principal Markets of the world.
Interest Allowed on all Deposits.
Rates on Application.

A Subsidiary of
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Total Resources in excess of U.S. \$337,000,000.00.
D. M. BIGGAR,
Manager.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ, N.V.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

BANKERS

Established 1824.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Authorized Capital Gldrs. 150,000,000 (212,500,000).

Paid-Up Capital Gldrs. 80,000,000 (26,688,887).

Reserve Fund Gldrs. 40,000,000 (23,333,333).

Head Office:—Amsterdam.

Eastern Head Office:—Batavia.

BRANCHES:—Batavia, Bencoolen, Bontoe, Borneo, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hong Kong, Kanton, Kowloon, London, Lyons, Manilla, Peking, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

* These offices have Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.

London Bankers:—
National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world.
Banking Business of every description transacted.

P. M. ELBERG,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 27th May, 1929. [34]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Hong Kong Currency.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$11,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,664,200.

RESERVE FUND 850,000.

Branches:—
CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO.

London Bankers:—
THE LLOYDS BANK, LTD.

Correspondents in all Principal Cities of the World.
Foreign Exchange and Banking Business of every description transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes) at a yearly Rental of from \$5 to \$40.

LOOK POONG SHAN,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital\$3,000,000
Reserve Fund\$4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors\$3,000,000

AGENCIES & BRANCHES:

ALOR STAR, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CANNING, CEBU, CHONGKING, COLOMBO, DAIREN, HANKOW, HONGKONG, KANTON, KOWLOON, KUALA LUMPUR, LONDON, LYONS, MANILA, Peking, Rangoon, SHANGHAI, SHENYANG, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SWATOW, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 9th Jan., 1929. [30]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE

(Incorporated in France.)

Prince's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital, fully paid-up 50,000,000
Special Working Capital 5,000,000
Reserves 22,319,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Tourane, Vinh, Pnom Penh, Bangkok, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Hong Kong.

BANKERS:

France: Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Banca Commerciale Italiana.
San Francisco: Bank of Italy.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Correspondents throughout the World.

L. BERNIS,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 6th Aug., 1928.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital\$3,000,000
Subscribed Capital\$1,800,000
Paid-up Capital\$1,050,000
Reserve Fund and Rest\$1,612,047

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:—
Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Kanton, Kowloon, London, Lyons, Manilla, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONG KONG BRANCHES:—
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. C. SANDES, Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, 12th April, 1929. [29]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Special authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$90,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL 15,750,000.00
RESERVE FUND 6,964,393.69

Head Office:—PEKING.

Hong Kong Branch:—4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers:—THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

New York Bankers:—THE EQUITY TRUST CO., THE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, THE COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities.

Special facilities for domestic exchange.

SHOU J. CHEN,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 29th June, 1927. [33]

CAPSTAN

CIGARETTES

ALWAYS PLEASE

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office:—
96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund Frs. 102,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Hong Kong, Kanton, Canton, Hong Kong, Kowloon, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Pnom-Penh, Vinh, Pondicherry, Yunnanfu.

BANKERS:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

In New York: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes to let.

A. LECOT,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 2nd May, 1929. [32]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital fully paid up Yen 100,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 105,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT: Alexandria, Honolulu, Kanton, Batavia, Kai Yuen, Saigon, Bombay, Karachi, Soerabaya, Buenos Aires, Kobe, San Francisco, Lyons, Seattle, Canton, Los Angeles, Semarang, Changchun, Manila, Shanghai, Dairen, Nagasaki, Singapore, (Dalay) Nagoya, Shimonoeki, Fongtong, Newchwang, Sydney, (Mukden) Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Osaka, Tokyo, Harbin, Peking, Rio de Janeiro, Vladivostok (Temporarily closed).

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

H. MORI, Manager.

Hong Kong, 11th Mar., 1929. [33]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

No. 10, Des Vaux Road CENTRAL, Hong Kong.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL\$10,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 5,000,000
RESERVE 1,500,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

Batavia, London, Penang, Singapore, Bombay, Manila, Rangoon, Soerabaya, Calcutta, Melbourne, Saigon, Sydney, Canton, Nagasaki, San Francisco, Haiphong, New York, Cebu, Tientsin, Hankow, Osaka, Seattle, Tokyo, Kobe, Paris, Yunnanfu, Kowloon, Peking, Shanghai.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES TO LET.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, March 1st, 1929.

HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

May 29, 1929

On LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer... 1/11
Bank Bills, on demand 1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight

On PARIS.—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/11 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/0
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 2/0 1/2

On NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, on demand 110 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight 129 1/2

On HONGKONG.—
Bank Bills, on demand 46 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight 48 1/2

On BOMBAY.—
Telegraphic Transfer 129 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 129 1/2

On CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer 129 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 129 1/2

On SHANGHAI.—
Bank Bills, at sight 80 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight 80 1/2

On YOKOHAMA.—
On demand 104 1/2
On MANILA.—On demand... 93 1/2
On SINGAPORE.—On demand... 93 1/2

On BATAVIA.—On demand... 116
On HAIPHONG.—On demand... 92 1/2

On SAIGON.—On demand... 90 1/2
On BANGKOK.—On demand... 90 1/2

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On BANGKOK.—On demand... 90 1/2

On SINGAPORE.—On demand... 90 1/2
On BANGKOK.—On demand... 90 1/2

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR, DRYFAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE.

"AKNAPAS" 11th June, Mar., L'don, B'dam, & Glasgow.

"PERSEUS" 25th June, Mar., Cossablen, L'don, B'dam, & Hbg.

"BARBEDON" 10th July, Mar., L'don, B'dam, & Glasgow.